

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

17 FEBRUARY 1981

Iran Domestic Affairs

Khomeyni Speeches--In a 13 February address to a military audience, broadcast by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni expressed gratitude to the armed forces for their loyalty to Iran and Islam. If there is an exception, he said, it is a "small exception in this unending sea." After Iran's revolution had swept unopposed to victory, however, various groups appeared that have been trying to take advantage of the situation and were falsely taking credit for the victory of the revolution. Such groups, Khomeyni added, including the Kurdish Democratic Party and the communists, want to get rid of all their rivals. Warning against the evils of dictatorship in military and political affairs, Khomeyni urged future leaders and commanders in his audience to admit errors and serve national, not selfish, interests.

In a speech carried by Tehran radio on 15 February, Khomeyni also told Oil Ministry officials that in the past the big powers had damaged Iran's "personality" by making it economically dependent on them, even in the most minor matters, so that the country imported expertise and resources rather than relying on its own efforts. Consequently, a long economic blockade would be a "gift" for Iran since "stagnant" brains would become "active" and the country would be able to achieve economic independence after a decade of hard work. Iranians, he said, must believe they can "do the job" themselves. Khomeyni also indicated that Iran must not be dependent on the Soviet Union, criticizing those "orators and writers" who foster the belief that "unless we go to Russia we cannot do the job." Even now, he warned, there are many people who, though "well intentioned," believe that Iran should be "linked." Khomeyni praised Japan and India for achieving the kind of independence that many regard as "impossible."

Rafsanjani on Oil, Tudeh Party--Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani, in an 11 February speech broadcast by Tehran radio, said Iran has reduced its average oil exports to a "current rate" of 1.5 million barrels to prolong the life of its oil deposits. Rafsanjani went on to dismiss charges that there is a "danger of communism" in Iran and that the Tudeh Party is "coming to power." Such charges, he indicated, have been made by some newspapers, magazines and officials to give a "pretext" to the United States and to condemn the revolution. According to Tehran radio's Arabic service, Rafsanjani also condemned Marxism, which has "no place" in the country.

Iran Foreign Affairs

Iranian-Soviet Relations--Speaking at a press conference held by the Iranian delegation currently visiting the Soviet Union, the Iranian ambassador to Moscow, Dr Mohammad Mokri, said that his country will not purchase arms from the Soviet Union but that trade agreements between the two countries will remain in force. In his remarks, reported by Tehran radio's Arabic service, Dr Mokri also noted that so far no agreement has been reached on the price of Iranian gas to be exported to the Soviet Union. Delegation leader Jalaleddin Farsi told the press conference that Iran and the Soviet Union have agreed to continue good relations and trade links and are committed to the principle of nonintervention in each others' internal affairs. The Iranian delegation later visited Tashkent and Samarkand, Tehran radio reported, where Farsi told the chairman of the Uzbekistan Supreme Soviet that Iran wants the Soviet Union to remove its troops from Afghanistan.

Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i also voiced criticism of the Soviet Union in a 14 February meeting with the Soviet ambassador to Tehran. In an exchange of views reported by Tehran radio, Raja'i said Iran cannot ignore the Afghan issue, and he called on the Soviet ambassador to explain why his country has not denounced Iraq's "aggression" against Iran. Although the ambassador defended the Soviet position on the war, noting that the Soviet leaders have called for an immediate end to the conflict and that the Soviet Union

has "suspended" arms shipments to Iraq, Raja'i told him that the Soviet Union has become involved in "politicking" and said that Iran does not consider the USSR to be "anti-imperialist." Raja'i went on to recommend that the Soviet Union's experts "work more" on Iran's revolution and its content. On this point the ambassador concurred, saying that the USSR wants to send a group of experts and scholars to Iran.

Iranian-Chinese Relations--Before leaving Beijing, Iranian delegation leader Ayatollah Mohammad 'Ali Khamene'i expressed the hope that friendship and cooperation between Iran and the PRC will develop further. Reporting his remarks, the Chinese news agency XINHUA noted that Khamene'i held talks with National People's Congress Vice Chairman Ulanhu. There was no confirmation of any meeting between Khamene'i and PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang during the Iranian delegation's 6-day visit to China, despite an earlier Iranian report that this was scheduled.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Nonaligned Declaration--Delhi radio reported that the final declaration of the New Delhi Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference asked the foreign ministers of India, Cuba and Zambia and the head of the PLO Political Department to "exert all possible efforts" to help resolve the Iran-Iraq crisis. The declaration stated that no country should use force to occupy territories and that any territories so acquired should be returned. According to Tehran radio, the Iranian delegation objected to this part of the declaration, asking the conference to condemn the "aggressor" and suspend its membership. It reiterated the Iranian demand that the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Iranian territory must precede any other moves to end the conflict and said that until the troops are removed, Iran "will accept only delegations that are aware of the stand of the warring parties and come to Iran to investigate the aggression." On the other hand, Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi restated Iraq's "eagerness" to cooperate with the four-man committee. In a speech to the conference's final session, reported by INA, he said Iraq agreed to withdraw its proposal that Iran be expelled from the Nonaligned Movement because it wishes to preserve the unity of the movement.

Saddam Husayn Speech--President Saddam Husayn told a group of People's Army recruits that Iraq has made deals to purchase arms and ammunition worth "billions" of dollars and will soon have more tanks, planes and guns than it had before the outbreak of war with Iran. In his speech, reported by INA, he noted that the recruits are going to the battlefield despite the "common belief" that the People's Army fights only on "home territory," and he emphasized that Iraq will continue to send recruits to the front until Iran "accepts our rights." Asserting that the "temporary pause" in Iraq's advance against Iran was intended to give Iran the opportunity to reconsider and revise its policy, Husayn added that Iraq will give Iran "another opportunity and a little more time" to do so.

Military Situation--Both Tehran radio and INA reported continuing clashes and exchanges of artillery and heavy weapons fire along all southern and western fronts. INA claimed that more than 700 Iranian soldiers were killed in an unsuccessful attempt to overrun Iraqi positions near Sayf Sa'd from 3 to 9 February. According to Tehran radio, two Iraqi MiG's were downed near Kamyaran, and Iranian forces fired at several northern Iraqi towns and destroyed some Iraqi garrisons.

Gulf Affairs

Cooperation Council--The UAE, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar and Kuwait have announced the establishment of a Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf to improve relations among them. Based in Riyadh, the council will draw up regulations in the spheres of economy, finance and other civil matters. The announcement, reported by SPA, noted that the council will consist of a Supreme Council, a Ministerial Council and a Secretariat General. The Supreme Council, which is to decide high policy, will consist of heads of state and meet biannually, though provision is made for emergency meetings. The Ministerial Council is to be composed of foreign ministers or their deputies while the Secretariat will be headed by a secretary general. Discussing the new council in an

interview with SPA, Saudi Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said that although there is no mention of foreign policy and defense matters in the statement announcing the Cooperation Council, political and security coordination already exists as a "concrete fact." The six states, he went on, are resolved to coordinate and integrate "in all spheres."

Reaction to U.S. Maneuvers--Several Middle East radios have criticized the planned U.S. multiservice exercise in Oman. Damascus radio reported that the exercise is designed to achieve the "hostile objectives" of the Rapid Deployment Force, alleging that the sultan of Oman has granted facilities to the United States to "spy on" neighboring Arab states. Tehran radio's Arabic service claimed that the exercise is part of the "horrificing imperialistic strategy" in the region. Aden radio reported a statement by the mass organizations in the PDRY condemning the exercise. A statement by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO), reported by the ADEN NEWS AGENCY, asserted that the exercise provides further proof of the Omani regime's "complete submission" to its "imperialist masters." The Aden-based PFLO radio carried a statement issued by the "national liberation movements and progressive parties accredited to Aden" condemning the exercise as a "flagrant military intervention" and an especially "grave threat" to the PDRY. The Kuwait paper AR-RA'Y AL-'AYM said the presence of U.S. forces in the area will mean "certain death" for the Afghan cause because it will make the Soviet Union "cling hard" there.

Omani Official's Interview--Oman's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Qays 'Abd al-Mun'im az-Zawawi has told the Saudi magazine AL-YAMAMAH that there are "no Arab or foreign" forces on Omani territory. According to an SPA report of the interview, az-Zawawi also stressed that the security and stability of the region stems from the collective cooperation of its states and their ability to keep the area away from great power conflicts.

PFLO Chairman's Interview--In a newspaper interview reported by Aden radio, 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Qadi, PFLO Executive Committee chairman, admitted that after an embarrassing "temporary setback" the armed operations of 1979-80 lacked the "momentum" of earlier PFLO operations. The PFLO is to hold a general national congress in 1981, he added, noting that the new strategy will be to build a "broad-based national unity" on the basis of ideological views different from the past. The PFLO is continuing contacts and dialogues with nationalist organizations and personalities, he said, in order to reach a "common formula for national action." Al-Qadi went on to criticize the current Omani Government for allowing the rapid growth of U.S. military personnel in the country.

Syrian-Jordanian Relations

In an interview with the Abu Dhabi newspaper AL-ITTIHAD, reported by INA, Jordan's King Husayn confirmed that several Syrians have been arrested in Jordan on charges of attempting to assassinate Prime Minister Mudar Badran. In another interview with the London SUNDAY TIMES, reported by Amman radio, the king expressed concern over recent Syrian actions, including its alleged abduction of the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Beirut. The Amman newspaper AR-RA'Y also accused the Syrians of being behind the kidnapping, claiming that Syria is "spearheading" this type of terrorism in the Arab world. An "official source" cited by Damascus radio on 13 February, however, accused Jordan itself of being the party behind the kidnapping, arguing that the incident had been staged and exploited by Mudar Badran. In an editorial reported by the radio, the newspaper TISHRIN denounced King Husayn's "entry into the Camp David club" and said that Syria will not allow the emergence of a "new As-Sadat" on its southern flank and will not hesitate to use any means to prevent such an occurrence.

The radio also reported without comment that a "popular delegation" from Jordan, headed by former Jordanian Minister Hamad al-Farhan, will arrive in Damascus on 17 February. The Amman newspaper AD-DUSTUR later confirmed that a Jordanian delegation representing the family of the kidnapped charge d'affaires and including representatives of "popular and vocational sectors" will meet in Damascus with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The Voice of Lebanon radio, which has carried statements claiming to speak for the kidnappers of Jordan's Beirut charge d'affaires, has alleged that the Jordanian Government has "proof" that the diplomat is being held captive in Damascus.

Syrian-Israeli Dogfight

Jerusalem radio reported that in a 13 February dogfight over Lebanon, Israeli airplanes shot down one Syrian aircraft. According to the Voice of Lebanon radio, the Syrian plane was one of a group of five MiG-23's that intercepted four Israeli aircraft when they entered the airspace of Riyaq airport. Damascus radio admitted that a "friendly" plane was hit in the clash.

Egypt

At a press conference before leaving France on 13 February, President Anwar as-Sadat indicated that Europe should contribute military forces, under UN sponsorship, to guarantee a Middle East peace. In his remarks, reported by MENA, As-Sadat also suggested that Europe provide political and economic guarantees and reiterated that a provisional Palestinian Government should be formed.

Libya

In an interview with Deutsche Welle, reported by Tripoli radio, Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi said that Libyan forces will never be used to attack Sudan and that Libya has no political, military or economic ambitions there but that Libyan forces would "respond" to any requests by Sudan for help in defending Sudanese freedom. He reiterated that Libyan troops will be withdrawn from Chad as soon as "the danger posed by French and other forces ends" and that the planned Libyan-Chad unity "does not mean a constitutional political unity." Al-Qadhafi stated that Libyan-Syrian unity is now a question of procedural arrangements. Replying to a question about the Syrian-Soviet friendship treaty, Al-Qadhafi said that Libya might "find it necessary" to conclude such a treaty with the Soviet Union.

Afghanistan

The declaration of the New Delhi Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference, Delhi radio reported, called for a political settlement of the Afghan problem on the basis of the withdrawal of "foreign troops," "full respect" for Afghanistan's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned status, and strict observance of the principles of nonintervention and noninterference. AFP reported that the DRA issued a statement rejecting the declaration as "a clear violation of the sovereignty of a full member" and an "unwarranted interference" in Afghanistan's internal affairs. The Afghan statement, read at the conference's final session, said the declaration failed to mention the "interference" in and "aggression" against Afghanistan.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

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17 February 1981

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Reaction To As-Sadat Government-in-Exile Remarks	A 1
Salah Khalaf's Comment [VOP]	A 1
Abu Mayzar Reaction [VOP]	A 1
VOP Commentary	A 1
Further Commentary [VOP]	A 2
'Arafat Chairs Military Higher Council Meeting [VOP]	A 3

ARABIAN PENINSULA

SAUDI ARABIA

Kidnapping of Jordanian Diplomat Denounced	C 1
Formation of Gulf Cooperation Council Announced	C 1
Organizational Structure	C 1
Minutes of Meeting	C 3
Prince Fahd Interview	C 3

UAE

UAE, Hungary To Establish Diplomatic Relations [AL-KHALIJ TIMES 8 Feb]	C 4
Minister of State Addresses Nonaligned Meeting [cross-reference]	C 4

YAR

Foreign Minister Returns from New Delhi Conference	C 4
Foreign Minister Addresses Nonaligned Conference [cross-reference]	C 4

EGYPT

As-Sadat Addresses 13 Feb Paris Press Conference	D 1
French Foreign Minister Comments on As-Sadat Visit	D 6
MENA Interviews Austria's Kreisky 14 Feb	D 6
Materials on Visit by Austrian Chancellor	D 8
Arrival, 'Ali's Comments	D 8
Press Conference With As-Sadat	D 9
Exchange of Dinner Toasts	D 11
Ghali Returns From New Delhi, Makes Statement	D 12
Ghali Views Results of January South American Tour	D 12
Syria Linked With Indictments for Sabotage Plot	D 13
Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty Approved 16 Feb	D 13

IRAQ

Saddam Husayn Addresses People's Army Fighters	E 1
Armed Forces General Command Communiques 13-16 Feb	E 3
Communique No 246	E 3
Communique No 247	E 4
Communique No 248	E 5
Communique No 249	E 6

LEBANON

VOL: Jordan Believes Al-Muhaysin Alive in Syria	G 1
New Security Measures in Effect Around Embassies	G 1
Butrus Statement	G 1
Al-Wazzan Statement	G 1
Plane Downed in Syrian-Israeli Dogfight 13 Feb	G 2
Al-Wazzan Comments	G 3
Ambassador Addresses Nonaligned Meeting 12 Feb	G 3
[cross-reference]	

SYRIA

Military Spokesman on Syrian-Israeli Dogfight	H 1
'Official Source' Comments on Jordanian Statements	H 1
As-Sadat Press Conference Remarks Assailed	H 2
Damascus Notes Sale of U.S. Helicopters to Jordan	H 2
Khaddam Returns From 2-Day Visit to Bangladesh	H 2

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Interviewed on Chad, Sudan, Mideast	I 1
Materials on Jallud's 12-14 Feb Visit to Chad	I 5
Meeting With Goukouni	I 5
Jallud News Conference	I 5
Joint Press Statement	I 6
Nigeria's Shagari Thanks Libya for Efforts in Chad	I 8

MOROCCO

Boucetta Returns From Delhi Nonaligned Conference	I 8
---	-----

SUDAN

Frolinat Leader Appeals for Arms To Fight Libyans	I 9
---	-----

WESTERN SAHARA

Solidarity Conference Final Declaration Issued	I 9
--	-----

ISRAEL

Air Force Downes Syrian Craft East of Beirut	N 1
Official Defends Patrols in Lebanese Airspace	N 1
Reaction to As-Sadat Suggestion on Palestinians	N 1
Begin Statement	N 1
Burg Rejection	N 1
Observers' Reaction	N 2
Plot To Kill Jordan's Husayn Reportedly Foiled	N 2
[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 13 Feb]	
Shamir Anticipates Egypt-U.S., Israel-U.S. Summits	N 2
Shamir Leaves for United States, Mexico 16 Feb	N 3
Knesset Group in Bonn To Discuss Saudi Arms Sales	N 3

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Speech to COPWE Central Committee Session	R 1
--	-----

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

Security Forces Leave Campus; Classes Resume S 1

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Second Presidential Candidate Announces Plans S 1

WEST AFRICA

CAPE VERDE

Cabinet Reshuffle Announced, Affects Two Ministries T 1
Unity With Guinea-Bissau Deleted From Constitution T 1
Government To Seek Normal Ties With Guinea-Bissau T 1

GUINEA-BISSAU

New Provisional Government Announced 13 Feb T 2

MALI

Senegal's Diouf Makes Working Visit to Bamako T 3
Arrival in Bamako T 3
Joint Communique T 3
Traore Speech at Party Congress Closing 12 Feb T 4

SENEGAL

Diouf Receives Message from Chadian Vice President T 5

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Health Ministry Denies Reports of Cholera Outbreak U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Parades 'Traitors' Following 30 Jan Attack U 1
Four 'Counterrevolutionaries' Sentenced to Death U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

Botha Scores Western Solutions for Southern Africa U 3
Johannesburg Analyzes Fighting in Zimbabwe U 3

ZIMBABWE

Armed Factions Disarmed, Moved to Separate Bases U 4
149 Reported Killed in Bulaway Area Clashes U 4

REACTION TO AS-SADAT GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE REMARK

Salah Khalaf's Comment

JN140921 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] The grouping of the Lebanese popular committees and leagues held a political seminar yesterday in solidarity with the struggle of Egyptian intellectuals against the oppression and terrorism of the Egyptian regime and with the strugglers who are fighting the policy of normalization of relations with the Zionist entity.

Speakers at the seminar were Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] Fatah Central Committee member; Dr Shafiq Mahfuz, Arab League representative to the United Nations; Erg Ahmad Mahfuz, on behalf of the Egyptian nationalist grouping abroad; Ma'n Bashshur, on behalf of the Lebanese popular committees and leagues; the secretary of the Lebanese Writers Federation; and a member of the Lebanese Press Association.

Abu Iyad said: [Words indistinct] with the Egyptian people and are in the same trench. We are confident that this people [passage indistinct].

In reply to the statement by the head of the Egyptian regime in his press conference in Paris yesterday that he is not directly or indirectly connected to the PLO, Brother Abu Iyad said: This is a great honor for us. Foreign correspondents were not able to suffer As-Sadat's impudence, he who says that he had counseled the Palestinians to set up a provisional government so that recognition between Israel and the PLO would be mutual; he who has called on the PLO to show courage for once; he who accuses the PLO of being behind the Lebanese events and is following the footsteps of Bashir al-Jumayyil.

Brother Abu Iyad added: Lebanon, the country which they have fragmented and continue to fragment and the country where man has become cheap, is the only remaining oasis of democracy.

Abu Mayzar Reaction

JN161734 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, spokesman of the PLO Executive Committee, has announced the PLO's rejection of As-Sadat's call for forming a Palestinian government in exile.

In the occupied homeland, Bethlehem Mayor Brother Ilyas Furayj affirmed today that the PLO is the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. In the course of a comment on the proposal of the Egyptian regime's leader on the formation of a Palestinian government-in-exile, he said the Palestinian people have no interest in such a government and this proposal is thus completely rejected.

Anwar Nusaybah, chairman of the Arab Jerusalem Electricity Company in occupied Jerusalem, denounced any proposal associated with either the Camp David accords or the Egyptian regime's leader, saying: Such a proposal is suspect and rejected by the Palestinians.

VOP Commentary

JN142059 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1810 GMT 14 Feb 81

[From "With the News" program]

[Text] Saunders [Harold H. Saunders, former deputy assistant secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs] is neither a friend nor an ally of the PLO. Nobody has ever thought of entrusting the role of an American exponent of the PLO to this man? This is an objective evaluation of Saunders: He is an ex-official of the U.S. Government with a specialized interest in the Middle East stemming from his official status.

Consequently, his opinions on the Middle East are very important whether he is in or out of the administration.

Two days ago Saunders made highly important statements on the PLO, which he considers the real representative of the Palestinian people as well as the sole organized Palestinian force. Despite the tradition that senior officials do not speak objectively and sincerely except when they are out of their posts of official responsibility--and this is the case with Saunders--we can consider his statements as a testimony of political and informational value from the opposing camp.

Let us now talk about Saunders' evaluation of the Lebanese crisis, since we are about to talk about As-Sadat's remarks on this crisis in his press conference in Paris yesterday.

Saunders says that the Lebanese crisis is unique and the PLO should not be held responsible for it. Meanwhile, As-Sadat says the opposite. He sees the Lebanese crisis as greatly simplified if only the Palestinians and Syrians would remove themselves; the issue would then be solved in minutes. In light of this, we can say that As-Sadat is unaware of the facts of the Lebanese situation and has come to this conclusion out of his ignorance. To be more precise, we can say that he is committed to the Israeli viewpoint and is keen on selling the Israelis this card on the Syrian and Palestinian presence in Lebanon.

As-Sadat knows that the root of the Lebanese crisis is basically Lebanese. He has stated this on many previous occasions. As-Sadat knows that those who set fires in Lebanon are the Israelis and their agents. He has also stated this on several occasions. As for why he blames the Palestinians and Syrians for the Lebanese crisis, we can find no explanation except his desire to sell a card to the Israelis to be used as a cover for their bloody interference in Lebanon. It may not be sheer coincidence that As-Sadat's talk was accompanied by simultaneous Israeli air aggression against Lebanon and Syria.

Further Commentary

JN161538 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1130 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Station Commentary]

[Text] Brothers, President as-Sadat's proposal for mutual recognition between the PLO and the Zionist entity, the establishment of a Palestinian government-in-exile and an end to acts of violence is not a new proposal. What is new is its timing. It coincides with a period during which the Camp David accords seem to be on the brink of death and the autonomy plot seems to be nailed to the [word indistinct] cross.

Naturally, we reject this proposal by As-Sadat, in part and parcel. We reject it for two reasons: First, because we make our own decisions. We have our committed national stand on the Arab-Zionist struggle, particularly that part dealing with Palestine. This stand contravenes completely As-Sadat's proposal. Second, we are in no need of fallen instructors to teach us political action, especially if they are instructors like As-Sadat and others like him.

The PLO, in the eyes of most of the world states, is performing its militant and political roles with great skill and capability. The best evidence is the scope of the political accomplishments the PLO has achieved for its people and just cause.

The PLO is no longer in need of suspicious advisers like As-Sadat, especially since the PLO is actively moving throughout the world armed with a clear and definite national program. This program has gained the world's respect and support because of its strategic and civilized objective calling for the establishment of a democratic state free of Zionist racism, and because of its national short-term objective calling for the establishment of an independent state on Palestinian soil.

As-Sadat's talk about mutual recognition is like an invitation to commit suicide. The talk about establishment of a government-in-exile is nothing but a foolish way of dealing with matters that will lead to the exhaustion of efforts. As for ceasing acts of violence, it is obvious that this is the same tune which many are playing.

Our humble reply to all this is that we will carry on with the various forms of national struggle until we attain all our rights. We are not so naive as to burn all our cards one by one and get nothing in return but delusion, As-Sadat did.

We will continue the struggle. We are not tired and will complain to no one. We will continue on the correct path despite the war of annihilation which is being fought against us and despite all the stabs in our back that come from As-Sadat and those like him, now and then.

We are the will of a great people that will continue to fight to attain all its rights. We will try always to be worthy of personifying and translating this will in the arena of conflict.

'ARAFAT CHAIRS MILITARY HIGHER COUNCIL MEETING

JN161655 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] The Palestinian revolution Higher Military Council met at noon today under brother commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. The council discussed the military escalation against southern Lebanon and the recent enemy military operations against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in particular. The council also discussed the recent escalating isolationist acts pertaining to both military and political moves.

It has been learned that the council adopted a number of necessary measures and procedures to confront the situation.

SAUDI ARABIAKIDNAPPING OF JORDANIAN DIPLOMAT DENOUNCED

LD161318 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1300 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Riyadh, 16 Feb (SPA)--The Saudi Arabian Kingdom today denounced the kidnapping of the Jordanian Embassy Charge d'Affaires in Beirut Hisham al-Muhaysin and called for cooperation to protect the lives of innocent people working in the diplomatic and other fields. It called on the Lebanese security authorities to intensify their efforts to find the Jordanian charge d'affaires and return him safely.

A responsible source stated that the Saudi Arabian Kingdom most strongly denounces the kidnapping of Hisham al-Muhaysin, Jordanian Embassy charge d'affaires in Beirut and feels that all should cooperate to protect the lives of the innocent people working in the diplomatic and other fields which constitute a front for defending the causes of our Islamic and Arab nation. It urges the Lebanese security authorities to intensify their efforts to find the Jordanian charge d'affaires and return him safely.

FORMATION OF GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL ANNOUNCED

Organizational Structure

LD142145 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] [No dateline given] In the name of God, the compassionate and the merciful:

Out of their realization of special relations, common characteristics and similar regimes that govern them; out of their feeling of the importance of establishing close coordination in all spheres, especially the economic and social domains; out of their belief in a common destiny and unity of objectives; and out of their desire to realize coordination, integration and closer relations in all spheres, the UAE, the State of Bahrain, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Sultanate of Oman, the State of Qatar, and the State of Kuwait have decided to establish an organization that aims at deepening and bringing closer relations, ties and cooperation among its members in various spheres. The organization shall be named the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf [alduwa al-khalij al-'arabiyyah]. Its headquarters shall be in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The council will be the vehicle by means of which the maximum coordination, integration and closer relations will be realized. It will also draw up regulations in the spheres of economy, finance, education, culture, social affairs, health, communications, information, passports and nationality, travel, transport, trade customs, freight and legal and legislative affairs.

The Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf

Organizational structure:

The council shall consist of:

- A. The Supreme Council, to which will be attached a body for resolving disputes.
- B. The Ministerial Council.
- C. The Secretariat General.

The Supreme Council:

1. Shall consist of the heads of state of the member states.
2. The presidency of the council shall be rotated in alphabetical order.

3. The council shall meet in normal sessions twice a year. Emergency session may be held.

4. Each member has the right to call for an emergency meeting. The meeting shall take place if seconded by another member.

Competency of the Supreme Council:

It will draw up the high policy of the Cooperation Council and the basic lines it will follow. It will discuss the recommendations, laws and bylaws presented to it by the Ministerial Council and the Secretariat General in preparation for their endorsement. It shall form the body for resolving disputes.

Body for resolving disputes:

It shall be attached to the Supreme Council. It shall resolve existing disputes or any that may occur between member states. It also shall be the reference for interpretation of the basic bylaws of the Cooperation Council.

The Ministerial Council:

1. It shall be composed of the foreign ministers of the member states, or any ministers deputizing for them.

2. It shall draw up the basic regulations for the Secretariat General.

3. The Ministerial Council shall prepare for meetings of the Supreme Council and studies, topics, recommendations, bylaws and laws presented to the Supreme Council. It will also make preparations for meetings of the council.

4. The council shall meet six times every year, that is, once every 2 months. Emergency sessions may be held at the proposal of two member states.

5. It shall draw up policies, recommendations, studies and projects which aim at developing cooperation and coordination among member states in various spheres.

6. It shall encourage aspects of cooperation and coordination between the various activities of the private sector.

7. It shall endorse routine reports as well as regulations and bylaws concerning administrative affairs, and those proposed by the Secretariat General of the Cooperation Council.

8. It shall work to encourage, develop and coordinate existing activities between states in various spheres. Such activities shall be binding should the Ministerial Council endorse them. The council shall recommend competent ministers to draw up policies as well as studies apt to bring to fruition the objectives of the Cooperation Council.

Secretariat General:

The Cooperation Council shall have a secretary general appointed by the Supreme Council. The Supreme Council shall define the conditions and period of office of the secretary general. He shall be chosen from subjects of the Cooperation Council states.

The secretary general shall be responsible directly for all actions of the assistant secretary generals, the Secretariat General and the good course of work in its various sectors. The Secretariat General shall have a data information apparatus.

Competency of the Secretariat General:

1. Preparation of studies concerning cooperation and coordination.

2. Follow up the implementation of resolutions and recommendations of the Supreme Council and the Ministerial Council by the member states.
3. Preparation of reports and studies required by the Ministerial Council.
4. Preparation of routine reports on the work of the Cooperation Council.
5. Preparation of budgets and final accounts.
6. Preparation of the draft of financial and administrative bylaws which shall make the body elaborate and commensurate with the growth of the Cooperation Council and its increasing responsibilities.

Secretariat General budget:

The Secretariat General shall have a budget toward which all member states shall contribute in equal proportions.

[Signed] Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the State of Bahrain, the State of the UAE, the State of Kuwait, the State of Qatar and the Sultanate of Oman.

Minutes of Meeting

LD142210 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1750 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Minutes of the meeting of the foreign ministers of Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the UAE, the Sultanate of Oman and Saudi Arabia on 4 February 1981 in Riyadh]

[Text] [No dateline given] The foreign ministers of Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the UAE, the Sultanate of Oman and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have met. They endorsed the plan for a cooperation council for the Arab states of the Gulf, the bylaws of which were attached. The foreign ministers have also decided to hold another meeting in Muscat on 8 March 1981, provided that it is preceded by another two meetings of experts on 24 February 1981 and 4 March 1981 in Riyadh and Muscat in order to formulate integral bylaws on what has been approved concerning the establishment of the Cooperation Council of the Arab states of the Gulf. It has been agreed to recommend to the states concerned appointing a minister for cooperation affairs among the Gulf states in the future.

Prince Fahd Interview

LD142300 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1750 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Interview given to unidentified SPA correspondent by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi deputy prime minister, concerning establishment of the Cooperation Council for Arab States of the Gulf--date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpt] [Dateline not given] Question: Can the establishment of the Cooperation Council be considered as an introduction to unity or actual union among these states, as political commentators have predicted?

Answer: We call things by their names. We, as Arab Gulf states, have taken this step which has precisely expressed what we want, namely, bringing about coordination, integration and drawing closer in order to expand and deepen as well as tighten ties and relations in all spheres, including work to draw up similar regulations in the various spheres as the statement stipulates. In our opinion what has been planned is apt to perpetrate the unity of reality which has always existed among the Arab states of the Gulf, making it a fact for the good of their peoples and the good of all Arab states. In this lies what saves our states the trouble of resorting to names that exist on paper only.

Question: Will there be coordination among the Arab Gulf states, members of the Cooperation Council, in the domains of foreign policy and defense, since the statement does not refer to these two points?

Answer: Political and security coordination is indeed in effect. It exists among the Arab Gulf states. It is a concrete fact which everyone knows. It has brought and still brings good for everyone. The statement does not ignore this, as you have said. It stipulates the determination of the member states to coordinate and integrate in all spheres. It should be known as well that this step is neither a clock nor an axis. It is not directed against anybody. Rather it is a step which aims at the good of those states and their peoples as well as realizing maximum progress, strength and stability within the Arab League and proceeding from its charter.

Question: Some have asked why membership in the Cooperation Council has been confined to these Arab states alone?

Answer: Those states the council includes, as is well known and as the statement points out, are linked by special relations, common characteristics and similar regimes. Therefore coordination and consultation between their leaders and officials as well as relations between their peoples exist and are known from old. This makes it natural and necessary at the same time to adopt the resolution to form the council, referred to as a comprehensive, organizational framework, and so that through the bodies branching from its work may be continued in a scientific, serious manner and with continual followup to realize our good objectives.

UAE

UAE, HUNGARY TO ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

GF091730 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 8 Feb 81 p 1

[Report by Muhammad Abu 'Abduh]

[Text] Discussions are currently taking place between the UAE and Hungary to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1981.

This was stated by Hungary's trade representative in Dubai. He said Hungary has received many loans from Arab countries to finance its industry. UAE banks have extended a \$100 million loan while a similar sum came from Kuwait. An Arab bank--whose name he did not disclose--has extended a \$102 million loan.

MINISTER OF STATE ADDRESSES NONALIGNED MEETING

For a Dubayy KHALIJ TIMES report on Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid Abdullah's 10 February speech to the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference, see page A 11 of the 13 February South Asia DAILY REPORT.

YAR

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM NEW DELHI CONFERENCE

JN161743 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr returned to San'a' this evening after taking part in the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference held in New Delhi 9-13 February.

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

For a San'a' Domestic Service report on Foreign Minister 'Ali Lutfi Ath-Thawr's 11 February speech to the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference, see page A 12 of the 13 February South Asia DAILY REPORT.

AS-SADAT ADDRESSES 13 FEB PARIS PRESS CONFERENCE

NC131011 Cairo MENA in English 0947 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Paris, 13 Feb (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat addressed a press conference here today at the end of a successful 5-day visit to Luxembourg and France. The president reiterated that he wanted Europe to join efforts to keep the momentum of the peace process.

The president said the United States should continue to play the role of full partner. That is essential for the peace process, he said. The most important thing is that the United States should continue to play the role of a full partner, the president added.

President as-Sadat said he was in favour of guarantees for the Arabs and Israel as well. "I want everyone to feel secure on the Arab and Israeli side" the president added.

The president said it was agreed at Camp David to consider the formation of a multinational force to maintain peace after the final withdrawal of Israel.

President as-Sadat said he had known of the visit of an Afro-Asian delegation to Beirut last month.

The president said he had not sent any message to the Palestine Liberation Organization. Any member of the PLO who wanted to contact Egypt should come to Cairo, the president said.

Any link between the PLO and King Husayn of Jordan should be agreed upon "before we go to Geneva," President as-Sadat said in reply to a question on the "Jordanian option". Jordan can play a role "immediately after we sign an agreement on autonomy," President as-Sadat said.

The president stressed that "we cannot decide for the Palestinians in their absence".

The president said the aim of autonomy was to end Palestinian occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. [as received]

At the end of a 5-year transitional period, "we shall invite the Palestinians to sit with us" the president said.

President as-Sadat said that King Husayn would be invited at the proper time to "play his role in the West Bank."

Security in Europe is not separated from security in the Middle East. Security in one area affects security in the other.

President as-Sadat told a questioner that the question of Chad was raised during his talks with French President Giscard d'Estaing. "Our views were identical," he said.

President as-Sadat said mutual recognition between Israel and the Palestinians was the first step.

The president reiterated that it was necessary to set up a provisional Palestinian government. He had made that offer in 1972, when the Palestine council met at the Arab League in Cairo.

The Palestinians should decide their own future through a provisional government. "This is my conception. I want the Palestinians to take their case in their own hands, to decide their fate. I do not agree that anybody should be guardian over the Palestinians," the president said.

President as-Sadat told a questioner that there was no connection whatsoever between Camp David and the situation in Lebanon. The questioner had suggested that Camp David had reflected on Lebanon. That was an erroneous presentation, the president said.

The president said that what was happening in Lebanon was tragedy which "saddens" all of us.

"I do not want Camp David to be a peg on which everyone would like to hang his mistakes", the president said.

The president explained that Syria's Al-Asad had sent his armies into Lebanon on the pretext of protecting the Palestinian resistance. He struck at the Palestinians.

Al-Asad entered Lebanon on the pretext of safeguarding the Moslems there. The Syrians struck at the Moslems and looted their property.

Al-Asad entered Lebanon on the pretext of protecting the Christians. He struck at the Christians.

Al-Asad entered Lebanon on the pretext of protecting progressives. He killed Junblatt.

When I am asked about a solution I say this: Moslems and Christians can sit together and lay down a new charter to replace the charter of 1943, and begin a new life and kick the Syrians out of their country, the president said.

Following is the full text of the press conference which President as-Sadat held here this morning.

Question: Mr President, what are you looking for from the European countries concerning the Camp David accords?

Answer: Well, I have already stated in Luxembourg I did not come to sell Camp David to anyone, but I came with the spirit that let us try to combine our efforts together towards giving momentum to the peace process. Camp David is a framework. It is not a treaty, it is not a final agreement at all. It is only a framework from which we extracted the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, and of which now by the help of Europe through an initiative we can extract steps to conclude the full autonomy for the Palestinians, and as you know, the Palestinian problem is the crux of the whole problem. [as received]

I found Europe really very understanding, and the way my speech was received in the European Parliament, the representatives of the European people have been a great stimulation for me to work together in the near future.

Question: Mr President how do you see the next step by the United States?

Answer: Well I have exchanged messages with President Reagan the answer to my message I received immediately before I started my visit to Luxembourg. I have insisted upon the fact that the United States should continue to play the role of a full partner because this is most essential for the success of the peace process. Without this role, believe me, we could have never achieved what we have achieved already in the past three years.

This is the American role and the answer of President Reagan was favourable. What am I going to do whenever I receive an invitation from him, well let us wait until this invitation comes and until I reach the states, but the most important thing is that the United States is playing the role of a full partner. This is very essential in the future like it was in the past.

Answering a question regarding guarantees the president said: Well, when I take guarantees from Europe, I have asked first for an initiative, the European initiative, and then I am asking also for Europe to take its part of this share. Will the guarantees for instance be military? Let us say stationing forces, United Nations forces under the auspices of the United Nations for sure, to secure to make every party secured, the Arab and Israeli.

It can be in a shape of economy guarantees also for a certain regional economic plan to help the states in the Middle East or in the Arab-Israeli conflict to straighten their economy, and for sure the Ten, we used to say the Nine, they are Ten now, the Ten can provide a lot in this field. Politically they can have also their share in guarantees that have been given in 1951 because it was violated by those who have agreed upon it. But this time we want the guarantees from the Ten, the whole of Europe, so, that everyone can be secure either on the Arab side or on the Israeli side. And then there is something very sarcastic, when we achieved peace between Egypt and Israel, and we made out treaty and then we went to the Security Council, to ask for the United Nations force to be redeployed according to peace, the Soviet Union threatened to use the veto, because the Soviet Union does not agree to peace. Well, the two parties concerned are Egypt and Israel and we agreed together to reach peace. It is our land. It is our area, we are the neighbours, we are the representatives of our peoples, but the Soviet Union did not agree and threatened to use veto. For that we have agreed in Camp David that we shall be searching a multinational force to do the work after the final withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Sinai in April 1982. So let us be prepared to meet any situation like this from the Soviet Union because I am sure such act like this could take place from the Soviet Union.

Replying to a question, President as-Sadat stressed that he did not have any contact with the PLO. Maybe someone has said that a certain delegation has visited Beirut last month and I knew about it. Yes I knew about it; it was from the Afro-Asian solidarity conference. I knew that they were going to meet in Beirut, but I never sent a message, I never asked for any connection. If they want to have [a connection] they must come to Cairo, but we have nothing to discuss with them.

Question: It is clear that you want the Europeans to play a role. To your knowledge, do the Israelis also want the Europeans to play a role?

Answer: Well, me myself, I can speak for myself. Yes, I want the Europeans to play a role. But you have to ask the Israelis about their point of view.

Replying to a question the president said: Well, I have explained our point of view about what is called the Jordanian option. Let me tell you this: We have no objection for Jordan to join with us, but in the proper moment, in the proper moment, and not as a substitute for the Palestinians. Since 1974 I have declared officially that there should be a certain link between the new emerging Palestinian state, whenever it emerged, with Jordan. I went much further than this, and issued a communique with King Husayn in Alexandria in 1974 after the first disengagement agreement and after the start of the peace process. I went further and declared that this link should be declared before going to Geneva. At that time we were preparing for convening in Geneva. Yasir 'Arafat agreed with me in principle but he has only one condition: Is that this link should not take place except after the Palestinian state comes to being and not before.

My idea, I insisted that this link should be agreed upon between the Palestinians and King Husayn before we go to Geneva to face the Israeli position and to make it easier for all of us. This was declared in Alexandria in 1974 and before that as I told you, I had 'Arafat in Cairo and he declared that he agrees in principle. But after our joint communique with Husayn was announced, immediately Damascus interferred and the Soviet Union and Yasir 'Arafat came out and denied [that he had agreed in principle to the link]. But if you read the newspapers at that time, you shall find that Yasir 'Arafat said "yes" while he was in Cairo. So this is the Jordanian option.

Jordan according to the Camp David, has a very big role to play. But this role, as I have already stated before, and I am repeating again, will start the moment we sign the full autonomy agreement between us and Israel and the United States because this full autonomy agreement will never handle the Palestinian question because we cannot decide anything while the Palestinians are not present. We cannot decide for the Palestinians when they are not with us deciding for themselves. The full autonomy agreement, from our point of view--and which has been misunderstood--is that we want to end the Israeli occupation and instead of an open period for occupation we limited it to five years transitional period, and after three years of this transitional period we shall be sitting with the Palestinians to decide the future of the Palestinians and we are giving them the right to veto whatever they do not agree to in Camp David. So this is our view on the Jordanian option. King Husayn is welcome for his very big role in the West Bank in spite of the fact that it was under the Egyptian administration when it was seized by Israel, but I added Gaza to the West Bank for King Husayn to be responsible after we agree upon the full autonomy and not before that.

In reply to a question President as-Sadat said that his discussions dealt with the situation not only in Chad but also the Iraqi-Iranian war and the Arab-Israeli conflict. For sure, the situation in Europe also because as I told the European Parliament, the security in Europe cannot be separated from security in our area. In Europe it will affect us and security in our area will affect you in Europe here. Yes, we discussed the problem in Chad and let me tell you this that our views on this issue are identical.

Question: You mentioned before the European Parliament that there should be a mutual and simultaneous recognition between the Palestinians and Israel. How do you see the mutual recognition, the question of mutual recognition, and should it take place before the transitional period or after? And which is the Palestinian body which is required to give that recognition. Is it the PLO and are the efforts required of Europe in this direction?

Answer: I say very clearly, a European initiative has not started and has not taken shape yet. But I wanted to make a contribution on my part. I advised that the first step should be a simultaneous and mutual reciprocal recognition. I am asked which Palestinian body is required to give that mutual recognition. I still say that there should be a provisional Palestinian government. I made this offer in 1972 before the Palestine council at the Arab League in Cairo. This continues to be my position. I advised the Afghans when a delegation of Afghan resistance visited me represented in all its formations. I advised them not to commit the mistake made by the Palestinians when they did not set up a provisional government. No one is entitled to decide anything on behalf of the Palestinians, not Egypt, the United States, Jordan or Israel. This is the right of the Palestinians themselves through their provisional government. This is the spirit in which I act. This is my concept. That the Palestinians take their cause in their own hands to decide their fate and I do not agree that anyone should be guardian.

Question: Doesn't the PLO represent a government?

Answer: Regrettably, it does not represent a government. And regrettably in my dealings with them as I have said for instance regarding the link between them and Jordan, in 1974 the PLO chairman announced in Cairo "yes" and when he went to Damascus he denied that. The same thing happened about sending a unified Arab delegation to Geneva and the proposal by the head of the PLO that Palestinian representatives in the unified delegation should be American professors of Palestinian origin. It was he who made that proposal to me and I immediately conveyed it to Carter, while "Arafat was sitting with me in my home. Two days after "Arafat returned to Damascus he denied having made such a proposal and said that he did not agree. I cannot understand this behaviour or deal with it.

Question: How do you feel that all Arab leaders met in At-Ta'if without you?

Answer: Let me tell you this: Even before they convened I knew that they will never reach anything because it is an awkward combination and the result of this was more shattering to the Moslem position after the shattering of the Arab position. You know that immediately after that conference Iran severed relations with Jordan and Morocco. So my idea I declared in Aswan that I wish them success but the least needed essential for even understanding and not success, was not there. So I was not surprised.

Question: The peace process which you started with Israel had the effect of starting a war in Lebanon. What is the future of that country after Camp David accords made it incumbent upon it to settle the Palestinians and the Cairo and Riyadh conferences led to Syrian occupation?

Answer: This is a falsification because Camp David has nothing to do with the cause of Lebanon, at all. I am sorry that it is our habit in the Arab nation to give falsifications and try to find a solution on that basis. Let me tell you this quite frankly. How did the Lebanese problem begin? First let us agree that it is a tragedy from which we suffer and for which we, as Arabs, feel sorry and it is saddening us.

I do not wish that Camp David be used as a peg on which everyone hangs his mistakes.

The questioner says that Camp David is the cause of the Lebanese problem. And at the same time when a power plant was blown up in Kuwait it was said it was because of Camp David. And when a publishing house was blown up in Kuwait it was said it was because of Camp David. Later it was announced that those responsible had been apprehended.

They were Palestinians who had been employed by Iraq. The truth about the Lebanese problem --and let us always state the facts without any alteration before our peoples and before the world--is that the president of Syria wanted to play a role which you here in France described as the "role of the lion of greater Syria".

Al-Asad entered Lebanon on the pretext of protecting the Palestinian resistance. He struck at the Palestinian resistance. You all know this and it was published by the press. He entered Lebanon on the pretext of protecting the Moslems. He struck at the Moslems and the Syrian As-Sa'iqa looted all that which belonged to the Moslems.

He entered Lebanon on the pretext of protecting the Christians. He struck at the Christians. He entered Lebanon on the pretext of protecting the progressive. He killed Kamal Junblatt. Let us state the facts: Lebanon is a tragedy to every Arab heart and to every human being who appreciates human values. But when you ask what is the solution I tell you this: Moslems and Christians can sit together and lay down a new charter to replace the charter of 1943. This can be done in a few hours, because in Lebanon we have been accustomed to the fact that there is no distinction between Moslems and Christians. The Lebanese have lived and shall continue to live together given the opportunity--and they should do this--they should sit together and lay down a new charter to replace the charter of 1943 and begin their life and expel the Syrians from their country.

It is regrettable that Lebanon is suffering from the mistakes of all Arab rulers, foremost among whom the president of Syria and the Syrian Ba'th Party and the PLO. This is the cause of Lebanon sufferings. Let us be frank.

Question: About what you said about Chad to the French president, what should be done about the Libyan expansion?

Answer: I have already stated that we have discussed Chad and our position. The French and the Egyptian position are identical.

Question: What are those positions?

Answer: Do not expect me to discuss this before the microphone.

Thank you, very much.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON AS-SADAT VISIT

NC161328 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1143 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Paris, 16 Feb (MENA)--French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet has described President Anwar as-Sadat's recent visit to Paris as "very positive." He added: "This visit has brought the warmth and heat back to French-Egyptian relations."

In an exclusive statement to the MENA correspondent in Paris the French minister described President as-Sadat's proposal on the participation of Europe in the process of guarantees in the Middle East in particular as "a very appropriate and positive" proposal. He said that his country supports this proposal and that it actually made some efforts in this respect at the EEC states' summit which was held in Venice recently.

On the possibility of paying a visit to Cairo, the French foreign minister said that he will make the visit shortly. However, he ruled out the possibility of making the visit before the French presidential elections because of his commitments.

MENA INTERVIEWS AUSTRIA'S KREISKY 14 FEB

NC141824 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1513 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Vienna, 14 Feb (MENA)--Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky described last week's visit by President Anwar as-Sadat to Luxembourg and his historic speech to the European Parliament on 10 February as 'a great event'. He added: "This represents a great success not only for As-Sadat personally but for Egypt and its policies as well." He went on to say that he had heard positive responses to this historic visit from all quarters.

In an exclusive interview with MENA before he left Vienna for Egypt today, Kreisky said that Egypt--in its capacity as the largest Arab country--has, through this visit, been able to establish its status and affirm its intention to continue the efforts it has initiated for realizing peace in the region.

Chancellor Kreisky said: I declared to a large number of journalists that President as-Sadat is one of the two greatest international figures in this century.

The chancellor noted that, in his opinion, the first great figure was former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who called on his people to wage a struggle against Hitler and who did not spare blood and tears to this effect--something which signaled the beginning of the end of Adolf Hitler's regime.

As for President Anwar as-Sadat, his great and courageous step was embodied by his historic visit to Jerusalem in 1977. This fact makes him eligible to be the second personality.

In his exclusive interview, Chancellor Kreisky noted his interest in the Middle East problem, saying that his interest was aroused in the wake of the 1973 war and that his first meeting in this respect was with President as-Sadat in Cairo.

Kreisky added: "At the time, I gained the impression that if there is any man in a position to pave the way for a peaceful solution to the Middle East problem, this man is President as-Sadat."

Chancellor Kreisky went on to say: I mentioned this fact in all the Arab countries which I visited later in my capacity as the chairman of the factfinding mission; I also mentioned this fact to the European public opinion and the Socialist International, the democratic socialist parties and the democratic governments in Europe. I can assert that I have been able to achieve this aim which was reflected, later on, in the EEC's resolutions. I intended to make do with my aforementioned efforts. However, some quarters--Arab as well as Israeli--asked me to pursue my efforts and interest with regard to this problem. I also want to make it clear hereby that I am not playing the role of a mediator but that of an interested observer.

Chancellor Kreisky noted As-Sadat's appeal to the European countries in his speech to the European Parliament to bring about a mutual recognition between Israel and the PLO. He added: This appeal will certainly cast roots--particularly among the Europeans. As for this appeal's effect on Israel, it seems it is still too early, because this requires major political changes there.

Chancellor Bruno Kreisky criticized Menahem Begin's stance in the autonomy talks and reaffirmed that Menahem Begin is not the right negotiator vis-a-vis President Anwar as-Sadat because he, Menahem Begin, is not honest [sarihan] and he is also a narrow-minded chauvinist. Therefore, he is not the man with whom one can proceed along the road to peace. Kreisky added that, for the sake of historical justice, it must be noted that no one could have carried this thing through the way he did it and history will remember him for this. Begin succeeded in this because he did not have another Begin behind his back.

Kreisky expressed his view that it will not be possible to make use of this historic opportunity. He said: We hope a new Israeli Government will be formed whose leader will be more honest--so that he can contribute more positively to peace. The Austrian chancellor said that the negotiations already held with regard to Palestinian rights have been undermined and that we must strive to make things better in the future. He added: I believe that the Israeli Labor Party--whom I am mentioning with regard to this problem--will implement a policy differing entirely from the one being implemented by the present government.

In his interview with MENA, Chancellor Kreisky affirmed that Egyptian-Austrian bilateral relations have been, and are still, good and cordial--whether this refers to the political or economic domains.

The chancellor explained that any war or military intervention in other countries' affairs represents a threat to peace. He added that the invasion of Afghanistan has led to a confrontation between the Soviet Union and the Islamic world and has also harmed European detente.

With regard to Libya's military invasion of Chad, Kreisky said his information on this topic is scanty but that since this invasion is against the people's will it also represents a threat to peace.

Kreisky unequivocally denied that there is strain in his relations with the PLO, adding that the opposite is true. He said that there are very solid relations between him and Yasir 'Arafat and some of his friends and that he still believes that any peaceful solution can only be made with Yasir 'Arafat and his organization.

Chancellor Kreisky addressed a greeting to the Egyptian people and expressed his happiness at visiting Egypt. He said: I have not visited Cairo since 1977. However, my friendship with President as-Sadat goes back before that date. He added that during his visits to Austria President as-Sadat had made important contacts related to his efforts for peace. He went on to say: In this respect, I would like to note his meeting with Shim'on Peres in Vienna.

The chancellor also said he would be glad to receive As-Sadat once again in Vienna. The Austrian chancellor explained that the Socialist International has played an important role in changing concepts in Europe by making Europeans more aware of the Middle East problem. He noted the Socialist International's report on the factfinding [mission] and said that this was the first step carried out by any European movement in order to contribute toward solving the Middle East problem and that the same can be said for efforts made by democratic socialist parties. He added: I am very happy that, as a result of efforts which have continued for several years, I have succeeded in opening the doors to the Arab world and that, despite the strong objections put up by Golda Meir at the beginning, which lasted for several years, she responded favorably to my mission in the long run. He added: "The Socialist International has played a cardinal role with regard to the European stance".

With regard to guarantees by the Socialist International which would contribute toward solving the Middle East problem should Shim'on Peres succeed, Kreisky said that Peres has good relations with the Socialist International and its representatives. This indicates that the Socialist International will have strong relations with Peres and the Israeli Labor Party, but the Socialist International does not play any role with Begin.

The chancellor added that, regarding European security, this is a difficult matter because I do not believe in giving security but in contributing toward achieving a peaceful solution.

The Austrian chancellor concluded by saying that in peacetime no one needs any security.

MATERIALS ON VISIT BY AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR

Arrival, 'Ali's Comments

NC141604 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a 4-day visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt during which he will hold talks with President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat. The guest was given an official and popular reception at the Cairo airport. Among those who received him were Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and high-ranking officials.

Upon the Austrian guest's landing at the airport, the national anthems of the Austrian Republic and the Arab Republic of Egypt were played. The guest later inspected a guard of honor which stood at attention while a 21-gun salute was accorded the Austrian chancellor. The chancellor later greeted his high-ranking welcomers and headed, together with the vice president, to the VIP lounge at the airport. Later the guest headed for 'Abidin Palace where he will be staying during his visit to Egypt.

Concerning the nature of the discussions due to be held between Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and President as-Sadat tomorrow, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, told the radio correspondent:

[Begin recording] Chancellor Kreisky will discuss the Socialist International's viewpoints [formulated] as a result of their contacts with all the parties related to the Palestinian problem, whether on the level of the PLO or the Israeli Labor Party--or [other] countries in the region. Naturally, Chancellor Kreisky is not expected to propose solutions. However, he will gather facts which he has been commissioned to gather by the Socialist International's meetings which took place last December in Spain.
[end recording]

Press Conference With As-Sadat

NC151500 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1403 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Cairo, 15 Feb (MENA)--Following a private meeting [today] between President as-Sadat and Chancellor Kreisky, which lasted about 1 hour, the two men held a press conference during which they answered questions from foreign and Egyptian newsmen.

Answering a question on the Arab situation, President as-Sadat said: It is not just the Arab world that has tried to isolate me; the Islamic world made a similar attempt but only isolated itself. The proof is the situation between Syria and Iraq, the tragedy in Lebanon, the situation between King Hassan and the Polisario Front, which is supported by Libya and Algeria, and the campaign North Yemen is waging against Saudi Arabia. Yesterday, South Yemen, which is now an observer in the Warsaw Pact, attacked Saudi Arabia. I believe that all the shaykhdoms in the Gulf are now shaking because of the Iraqi-Iranian war and the revolution in Iran. All this is happening in the Arab world. In the Islamic world the only result of the Mecca and At-Ta'if meetings was that Iran has severed relations with Jordan and Morocco. The Islamic and Arab worlds are completely shattered.

Question: Mr President, you urged the EEC to play a more positive role--in other words, to mediate between Israel and the PLO. Does Your Excellency have any kind of relationship with certain elements in the PLO leadership?

As-Sadat: No. We have PLO representatives in Cairo, but I am not in contact with them at all. I have discussed this matter in detail with Austrian Chancellor Kreisky. The discussions were very intensive because, as you know, Chancellor Kreisky is playing a very important role, especially with the Palestinians. This man enjoys our full respect in this area as he does in Europe.

Question: Mr President, have you discussed the question of mutual recognition between the Palestinians and the Israelis with Chancellor Kreisky?

As-Sadat: Yes, certainly. Chancellor Kreisky is more of an expert in the Palestinian question than I am. Believe me, I am not joking.

Question: Mr President, do you expect this to have positive results in the near future?

As-Sadat: Let us hope. Let us hope so.

Question: Is there a chance of using Chancellor Kreisky as a go-between to establish relations with the PLO?

As-Sadat: I did not ask him to do this. He is playing a more important role; he is in constant contact with the Palestinians. What I mean by this is that he is following up every development and working all the time.

Question: Is it important for the Palestinians to form a government-in-exile? Who should form this government, the PLO? Who are the Palestinians who must form this government?

As-Sadat: All PLO groups must sit together with the Palestinians under occupation and with the Palestinians living in other parts of the Arab world to decide on the new government--a responsible government. Let us hope at least that this will happen. An end to Palestinian actions against Israelis and vice versa will help create the atmosphere needed for both sides to recognize each other.

Question: Mr President, what about the National Democratic Party's membership in the Socialist International?

As-Sadat: Well, Chancellor Kreisky has been kind enough to extend an invitation to me to visit his country. I have agreed, and will be visiting him in the summer to discuss our membership in the Socialist International.

Question: Mr President, did you receive a favorable reaction from Chancellor Kreisky to your proposal on mutual recognition?

As-Sadat: All of us support anything that brings the Palestinians nearer to peace and returns them to the right path.

To a question about mutual recognition between the Palestinians and the Israelis, Chancellor Kreisky stated that he had no personal viewpoint on this subject, and that he needed more time to think about it.

Question: Will Your Excellency personally convey this stance to the Palestinians?

Kreisky: No, I will not.

Question: Mr Kreisky, are you playing a mediation role in general between Egypt on the one hand and the rest of the Arab states on the other so that you will be able to move forward, in addition to the possibility of achieving a reconciliation and making further progress in the peace process?

Kreisky: I want to say again that I am not a mediator between Israel and Egypt or between Egypt and the other Arab states. I am only the head of the Socialist International factfinding mission, and as such, I am trying to gather as much information as possible about the present situation.

Question: Your Excellency the Chancellor, what is your viewpoint about the PLO at this time? Do you believe that it is getting close to extending recognition to Israel? Will it prove that it is an effective force, or will it retreat from the scene?

Kreisky: I do not know a great deal about the PLO's internal discussions. Even if I knew about these discussions, I would not talk about them. What I know is that the present situation looks like a period preceding a general election. I also know that general elections can cause political changes. The best thing one can do in such a situation is to pursue a wait-and-see policy.

Question: Your Excellency, you directed criticism against Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin in your most recent statement here in Cairo.

Kreisky: I have not directed criticism against him. However, I said that my very well-known opinion was that President as-Sadat had not found an appropriate partner who would share his same readiness to find solutions.

Question: Do you believe that autonomy is a good start for the Palestinians?

Kreisky: I do not want to present any alternatives. I do not support one alternative over another; I only support the achievement of peace.

Question: Your Excellency, President as-Sadat has explained his views about the likelihood of establishing a government-in-exile for the Palestinians. What is your opinion about this idea, which was proposed for the first time in 1972 and recently reiterated in Paris?

Kreisky: This subject is new to me and I have not formed any opinion about it at this time.

Question: Your Excellency, did you reach an agreement with Shim'on Peres when he visited Austria, and did you discuss all the problems connected with the future of the Palestinian issue? It has been said that, to an extent, there is a misunderstanding or a failure to reach total agreement between you and him concerning the major issues.

Kreisky: No, it is not like that. He visited me and we only exchanged views. It is imperative for me to make it clear that there was one matter over which we faced difficulties in trying to reach an agreement: the Palestinian question. My views are known. As far as I am concerned, the PLO is the Palestinian people's representative. Furthermore, Peres' views are very well known; he does not want to deal with the PLO.

Question: Do you have the impression that President as-Sadat still considers the PLO the Palestinian people's sole representative?

Kreisky: I have not heard President as-Sadat's views in this respect.

Question: Your Excellency, do you agree with Shim'on Peres on the possibility of Israel's continuing occupation of the territories for security reasons?

Kreisky: I support Resolution 242; it enjoys my absolute support--and there is no reason why I should make further explanations in this respect.

To a question about the issue of the settlements, the Austrian chancellor said: We are all opposed to the settlements.

On the Begin government's intention to expropriate more land, Kreisky said: We vehemently oppose this move. We are not alone in this stance; this is also the U.S.' viewpoint.

Exchange of Dinner Toasts

NC152100 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2016 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] Cairo, 15 February--This evening, President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and Mrs as-Sadat gave a banquet in the Republican Palace at 'Abdin in honor of Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, his wife and the delegation accompanying him. The banquet was attended by Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak; People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib; Consultative Council Chairman Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim; deputy prime ministers; ministers and senior statesmen.

President Anwar as-Sadat and the Austrian chancellor exchanged courtesy speeches at the banquet.

In his speech President as-Sadat said: In the name of God, I only want to greet our friend, Chancellor Kreisky, and Mrs Kreisky and to express my delight at their presence among us at this time. In all loyalty and sincerity, the friendship that binds us together and the feelings of understanding and brotherhood that Chancellor Kreisky has consistently shown for Egypt in particular and for the Arab cause in general prompt me to ask you to stand with me in greeting chancellor and Mrs Kreisky.

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky then made a speech in which he said: Your Excellency the President, your esteemed ladyship, the wife of the president, I desire to express my cordial gratitude for the good hospitality you have accorded to me and to the delegation accompanying me. I am proud of this good hospitality. In fact, relations between our countries have always been good. However, we hope that they will grow and will always remain good.

Your Excellency, Mr President, allow me to greet you. I wish you all good health and happiness. I also wish that the relations existing between our countries will advance and grow in every way.

GHALI RETURNS FROM NEW DELHI, MAKES STATEMENT

NC151554 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1444 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Cairo, 15 Feb (MENA)--This afternoon Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali returned to Cairo after attending the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference, which ended in New Delhi the day before yesterday.

In a statement following his return Dr Ghali said that Egyptian diplomacy had succeeded in strengthening the Nonaligned Movement, the principles of which Egypt laid down in June 1961. Ghali added that thanks to the efforts of Egyptian diplomacy and another group of states it was possible to base nonaligned policy on a balance between both camps and on the need for peaceful coexistence, a matter considered to be a correction of the nonaligned course.

Dr Ghali went on to note that Egypt had succeeded in foiling the attempts by the Arab rejectionist states to expel it from the Nonaligned Movement. He pointed out that these states would raise this issue again at the nonaligned summit in Baghdad in 18 months, emphasizing that Egypt would succeed in foiling these attempts as well.

GHALI VIEWS RESULTS OF JANUARY SOUTH AMERICAN TOUR

NC161959 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1830 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Cairo, 16 Feb (MENA)--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that there is an idea for Latin American and African initiatives, similar to the European initiative, aimed at strengthening Egyptian efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East and establish the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

Ghali said that the idea of a Latin American initiative is supported by most of the countries he visited recently. These countries are Peru, Chile, Argentina and Mexico.

Ghali stressed that the Latin American countries fully appreciate President as-Sadat's efforts for peace and support Egyptian diplomatic moves for the Palestinian people and their legitimate rights.

This was contained in a statement Dr Ghali made today to the joint meeting of the People's Assembly Foreign Relations Committee, the Arab Affairs Committee, and the National Security Committee, under Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. In his statement Ghali dealt with the results of his latest tour of Latin America, the New Delhi Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference, and the Libyan intervention in Chad.

Ghali pointed out that his missions in Argentina, Chile, and Mexico, entrusted by President Anwar as-Sadat, were to deliver special messages from his excellency to the heads of state of these countries and to hold talks to boost bilateral relations. He said that As-Sadat's messages expounded Egypt's efforts for the Palestinian people, Israel's intransigent stand and the dimensions of future Egyptian diplomacy regarding Africa and other areas.

Ghali said that his talks with the heads of state and foreign ministers of Latin America emphasized their support for Egypt's political line.

Ghali said Egyptian diplomacy played a new role during his visit by mediating between Peru and Bolivia upon the request of the Peruvian foreign minister. The mediation effort succeeded. He added that the Bolivian deputy foreign minister is currently in Cairo for talks, and a joint statement will be issued.

SYRIA LINKED WITH INDICTMENTS FOR SABOTAGE PLOT

NC152328 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2236 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] Cairo, 15 Feb (MENA)--The supreme state security prosecution today revealed a new design [mukhattat] aimed at carrying out acts of sabotage in Egypt in agreement with an Arab organization and the Syrian intelligence service. This disclosure came through two indictments that were made public by the prosecution, which, through the indictments, has placed three Palestinians and Egyptians [as received; number of Egyptians not given] on trial, charged with entering into a criminal agreement and conspiring to carry out sabotage operations against Egyptian establishments, the Israeli Embassy and the places where Israeli tourists gather in order to jeopardize Egypt's political and economic position as well as its national interests.

The first indictment involves four defendants. The first defendant is a Palestinian building foreman; the second is a Palestinian student of the Al-Azhar University Arabic language faculty; the third is a clerk in the security section of the Ad-Daqhaliyah Spinning and Weaving Company; and the fourth is an Egyptian resident of Beirut.

It transpired that they agreed with the leaders of an Arab political group to come to Egypt to gather information about Israeli tourists and the places they frequent and about the positions and numbers of the forces guarding the Israeli Embassy in Cairo in order to carry out acts of sabotage against the embassy.

The second indictment includes a Palestinian merchant in Abu Dhabi who was sent there by the Syrian intelligence service to recruit citizens for the purpose of gathering information about political and economic conditions connected with the peace agreement and with the measures that have been taken to normalize Egyptian-Israeli relations; to provide Syrian intelligence with reports on the information obtained in return for cash and compensation set for them; and to harm Egypt's political and economic position and its national interests.

Counselor Raja' al-'Arabi, general counsel for the state security prosecution, has raised the matter with Counselor Salah ar-Rushaydi and has consequently decided to refer the five [as received] defendants to the Supreme State Security Court and to demand imprisonment at hard labor for the defendants.

NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION TREATY APPROVED 16 FEB

NC161539 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] At its session today, the People's Assembly approved the nuclear weapons non-proliferation treaty, which was signed in London, Moscow and Washington in July 1968.

The assembly had resumed its meetings today under the chairmanship of assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib. It heard a statement by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali who emphasized the importance of ratifying the nuclear weapons non-proliferation treaty. He said that this ratification will enable Egypt to use nuclear reactors to increase the production of power which will contribute to development operations.

SADDAM HUSAYN ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S ARMY FIGHTERS

JN151240 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Feb (INA)--President Saddam Husayn has announced that, since the first week of the war, Iraq has concluded a number of deals for arms and ammunition amounting to billions of dollars, and that it will not be long before Iraq has more tanks, planes and guns than it had before the outbreak of the war. Addressing a new group of People's Army fighters leaving for the battlefield this morning, President Saddam Husayn said: We have given the Persian enemy ample opportunity to reconsider his position and return to the path of peace, but since he is continuing with his tyranny, we will teach him new lessons. The president added: Let this arrogant enemy know that the temporary pause in marching on his cities, economic installations and communication centers was only an opportunity given to him so that he would revise and reconsider his policy and accept peace and peaceful coexistence with Iraq and the Arab nation.

President Saddam asserted in his speech that unnecessary lengthening of the war will result in additional dues which that arrogant regime must pay. He said: You will see other cities added to the ones already in the hands of the Iraqi Army. The president added: The Iraqi people are capable of triumphing and protecting their triumph daily, and also of inflicting successive blows on the enemy with courage, faith and efficiency. The president asserted that the people are the strategic depth, backbone and boundless reserve which supplies the battlefronts with brave fighters and supplies our valiant army with the means of strength to maintain the spirit of victory.

The president said that faith in the revolution and its principles is the basis for seizing victory. The Iraqis, he continued, believe that the rising sun must continue to shine and that darkness must vanish for good. He also said that freedom has begun to enter [Iraq] from its widest doors and that might, honor, patriotism and sovereignty are basic values which must be preserved in the lives of the Iraqi people.

President Saddam Husayn said that the great victories achieved by the valiant Iraqi Army prove Iraq's ability to occupy other cities if the Persian enemy continues to be arrogant. The president added that the Iraqi people have proved to the Persian aggressors that they can triumph daily and maintain this triumph. The president said: The Persian army thought that the Iraqis would get weary. Some people told the Iranians that the Iraqis would get weary in the second week of the war. They then told them that the Iraqis would get weary in the second month. They then spoke in terms of seasons. They told the enemy that the Iraqis could only fight in the fall and not the winter. They are now talking about the spring offensive. The president said: We will prove to the enemy on your behalf, God willing, that to us, spring is like winter, fall and summer. The president added: We will prove to them that, through your determination, courage and faith, you can inflict blows in the spring just as you inflicted blows in the fall.

The president told the fighters: You are going to the battlefield contrary to the common belief that the People's Army only fights on home territory and inside the national borders. You have thus introduced a new tradition for popular armies for which there is no precedent other than your forefathers in the dawn of Islam. The president said: In the dawn of Islam, the fighters who fought in the first Qadisiyah on Iraqi territory were not graduates from military schools and colleges. Their main weapon was their faith in their cause. You are now repeating the spirit, scope and glory of that history.

President Saddam Husayn said that the soul of the martyrs have not vanished; they have been transplanted elsewhere and now fill the air of Iraq and the Arab homeland so that the Arab nation will be glorious and dignified and Iraq proud and great. New generations will enjoy their lives, and Iraqi women will remain free giving birth to free men.

Addressing the fighters, the president said: History will remember all of you because you believe in values and principles and because you are heroes and brave men. You fought for noble principles and offered sacrifices. These principles likewise love you and do not need anyone else to fight for them. You have been worthy of leadership and of shouldering your responsibility. You have been sincere in carrying out your mission. You have preserved the spirit of the glorious Arab nation's history.

The president said: We heard their threats. You heard about the wicked and illegal schemes which they prepared for their agents to implement. You heard them threatening that they would occupy Baghdad, Basra, Al-Kut, Maysan, As-Sulaymaniyah and Diyala. They even said that they would come to Iraq and overthrow the regime and the leadership. They sent traitorous agents who have been thrown into the trash can of history and thus have not been able to pollute Iraqi soil or air. Instead of occupying great Baghdad, they fell back. Your brave army and the People's Army heroes are now in Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr], in the outskirts of Dezful and Al-Khafajiyah [Susangerd]. They are now in Hoveyzeh, Mahran, Qasr-e Shirin, Sumar and on the outskirts of Gilan-e Gharb. We confidently say that they are able to occupy other towns and to enter more cities. Let the enemy try his luck in continuing the battle and see how the Iraqis will teach him new lessons.

President Saddam Husayn made it clear that when the great and heroic Iraqi Army was ordered to stop at certain positions, it was only because we do not take revenge when we are able to. We do not humiliate people when we are able to. We are not aggressors. We gave the enemy ample opportunity. When we ordered partial halts to our advances on the front, our intent was to offer the opportunity to the enemy and to some good elements, if any, involved in Iranian politics to revise their policy, accept peace and coexist peacefully with Iraq and the Arab nation.

The president pointed out that Iraq will give them another opportunity and a little more time to revise their position and to consider the just rights of the great Iraqi people and the rights of the Arab nation. We will leave the Iranians to live in their country as they wish without any interference in their affairs provided they do not interfere in our affairs and the Arab nation's affairs. We respect their sovereignty over their country if they respect our sovereignty and that of the Arab nation. We respect the life they choose for themselves provided they respect the Iraqi choices and the Arab nation's choices of unity, struggle, social structure and form of government.

In his speech President Saddam Husayn said that some people were telling the Iranians that Iraq has a limited quantity of arms and ammunition and perhaps some well-known sources might stop supplying Iraq with arms. They were also telling them to wait because Iraq would run short of arms and ammunition. His excellency said: It escaped their mind that in buying arms and ammunition, Iraq was opening up horizons for the arms and ammunition sources. It also escaped their mind that Iraq's weight and capability have been intensified.

President Saddam Husayn asserted that Iraq, which has managed to open routes toward arms and ammunition sources, is capable of opening more routes toward more sources. He said that no one gave Iraq arms and ammunition free or with conditions, and that is why Iraq is capable of obtaining additional arms and ammunition from any source. His excellency added: We have concluded a number of deals for arms and ammunition amounting to billions of dollars. We also have learned additional ways to obtain arms and ammunition. We have dealt with all circles in the so-called black market and "white market" in order to obtain arms and ammunition both directly and indirectly.

President Saddam Husayn said: We calculate everything practically and it makes no difference where we obtain our arms and ammunition, excluding of course the Zionist entity. He said that the Persian enemy has accepted arms from middlemen and closed their eyes to the arms and spare parts obtained from the Zionist entity.

President Saddam Husayn added: What is important is that the Iraqi rifle and gun should not stop and that victory should not be robbed by any force in the world. It is also important that the head of the Iraqi should be held high and that we should use the arms and ammunition with honesty and with a high pan-Arab spirit.

The president said that those who deceived the Persian enemy into believing that the Iraqis cannot fight in some seasons of the year are also misled. Those who misled them into believing that the Iraqi arms and ammunitions might be exhausted are also deceived. His excellency said: You and your great army have proved to them that although the war has entered its 6th month, you look as if you are going to your wedding. Such are the Iraqis. They are ready to go to the frontline. Even the women are urging us to send them to the frontline. We tell them, not to belittle them but out of appreciation, that the Iraqi men are capable of occupying their positions with valor in defense of Iraq and the Arab nation.

President Saddam Husayn said: We are sending new blood to the front, 3,000 after 3,000 after 3,000 until the very end so that our usurping and treacherous enemy understands that we are prepared to open a new front with new blood until the very end and until he kneels down and accepts our rights. If our enemy refuses to do so, we will force him to kneel and accept our rights. He added that he who tries to humiliate the Iraqi must accept the Iraqi blows and must suffer the lesson of their victories.

President Saddam Husayn added that they wanted to step on the heads of men, children and women, but the Iraqis fought with valor in defense of their honorable issue and in defense of the Arab nation's future, sovereignty, honor and security against the evil deeds.

Addressing the People's Army fighters, President Saddam Husayn said: Fight with valor in defense of the homeland, dignity, sovereignty and principles. You are going to the frontlines and you will return with your heads held high with God's help. Remember that Iraq's children pin great hopes on you. You and the valiant Iraqi Army should remember that by fighting the enemy, you are fending off evil from Iraq, Iraq's glory and future as well as from the Arab nation.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 13-16 FEB

Communique No 246

JN131705 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Feb (INA)--The Iraqi Armed Forces General Command has announced that enemy losses in personnel on 9 February were 700 dead and a large number of wounded. The General Command has announced in a previous communique that the enemy sustained 207 killed on the same day, including 163 in the Sayf Sa'd sector. Communique No 246 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command today said that enemy losses yesterday and today were: 72 dead and 1 tank and 9 vehicles, 5 of which were carrying personnel, destroyed. The following is the text of the communique:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The following is the outcome of our armed forces' activities yesterday and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

- A. Four were killed in the Nowsud area.
- B. Our units attacked enemy personnel with artillery in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area, killing six and destroying two vehicles and two observation posts.
- C. An enemy personnel concentration was sighted in the Gilan-e Gharb area. Our units attacked it, forcing it to retreat after sustaining 15 killed.

- D. Four killed in the Sumar area.
- E. Three were killed and six vehicles, five carrying soldiers, were destroyed opposite our units' positions in Sayf Sa'd.
- F. One was killed and one observation post was destroyed in the Mehran area.
- G. Our units attacked an enemy concentration in the Dezful area, inflicting the following losses: 21 dead and 1 vehicle and 1 gun destroyed.
- H. Three were killed in the Shush area.
- I. Four were killed and one tank was destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.
- J. A group of enemy personnel tried to approach our units' positions in the Ahvaz area. Our units intercepted the group, forcing it to retreat, leaving behind 11 dead. Our forces destroyed an enemy observation post in the same area.

This makes total known enemy losses: 72 dead; 1 tank; 9 vehicles, 5 carrying soldiers; 1 gun and 4 observation posts destroyed.

II. Enemy losses on 9 February 1981 were well over 700 dead and a large number of wounded as a result of the battle that raged opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.

III. Our losses:

- A. In personnel: 17 martyrs in all sectors.
- B. In equipment: One tank, one personnel carrier, three vehicles, two guns, one mortar, one rocket launcher, one observation post and one armored car were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 February 1981

Communique No 247

JN141659 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Feb (INA)--It was announced here today that Iraqi planes raided Iranian enemy concentrations in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region today, destroyed four vehicles and returned safely to base. Communique No 247 issued by the armed Forces General Command added that the Iraqi forces destroyed an enemy boat in an area between As-Sibah and Al-Faw in Shatt al-'Arab. Its crew drowned. The communique pointed out that an advanced Iraqi forces raided enemy positions in the Iranian region opposite Panjwin, killing 21. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 247 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our armed forces continued their activities in their operations sectors. The following are the results of activities last night and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

- A. A force of our advanced units raided enemy positions in the Iranian region opposite Panjwin, killing 21. The force returned safely to base. Our units also engaged an enemy troop concentration in the same region and forced the enemy to retreat, leaving behind 14 dead.
- B. Our units engaged with their various weapons enemy troops and positions in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region, killing nine and destroying one infantry position, two guns, one excavator and one observation post.
- C. Three were killed and one tank was destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.
- D. Three enemy were killed and one observation post was destroyed opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
- E. Two observation posts were destroyed in the Mehran region.
- F. One vehicle and one gun were destroyed in the Dezful region.
- G. One was killed and one gun was destroyed in the Shush region.
- H. Three were killed and one vehicle was destroyed in the Khafajiyah region. Today our planes raided a concentration of enemy vehicles in the same region and destroyed four of them in direct hits before returning safely to base.

I. Three were killed and one infantry position was destroyed in the Ahvaz region.
J. Our units engaged enemy positions and troops in the Abadan region, killing eight and destroying two vehicles and two guns. Our units also destroyed an enemy boat between As-Sibah and Al-Faw in Shatt al-'Arab. Its crew drowned.

Thus, the total known enemy losses amount to 65 dead, 1 tank, 8 vehicles, 6 guns of various calibers, 1 excavator, 4 observation posts, 1 boat with its crew and 2 infantry positions.

II. Our losses:

- A. In personnel: Three martyrs in all sectors.
- B. In equipment: One tank, one gun and one mortar were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 February 1981

Communique No 248

JN151737 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1650 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Feb (INA)--During their military operations last night and today, the Iraqi Armed Forces killed 80 Iranians and destroyed 1 tank, 5 vehicles, 7 guns of various calibers, 1 excavator, 4 observation posts and 1 gunboat. Communique No 248 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command today added that the Iraqi losses were 16 martyrs and 3 vehicles and 2 guns damaged. The communique said that the military activities took place in the area of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Gilan-e Gharb, and Sumar as well as opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd, Mehran, Dezful, Shush, Khafajiyah [Susangerd] and Abadan. The following is the text of the communique:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The following is the outcome of our armed forces' activities last night and today.

I. Known enemy losses:

- A. Two were killed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.
- B. Sighting an enemy troops concentration in the Gilan-e Gharb area, our forces attacked it with artillery, killing 15 and forcing the rest to flee.
- C. 10 were killed and 1 gun was destroyed in the Sumar area.
- D. One gun was destroyed opposite our positions in the Sayf Sa'd area.
- E. Our units attacked an enemy concentration in the Mehran area, forcing it to flee after sustaining 10 dead. Our forces also destroyed one gun and three observation posts in the same area.
- F. Four were killed and one tank, one vehicle and one rocket launcher were destroyed in the Dezful area.
- G. One vehicle and one gun were destroyed in the Shush area.
- H. An enemy force tried to approach our positions in the Khafajiyah area. Our units intercepted the force with various weapons, forcing it to flee after sustaining 25 dead. Our units also destroyed one gun in the same area.
- I. Our units attacked enemy personnel and positions in the Abadan area, inflicting the following losses on them: 14 dead as well as 3 vehicles, 2 guns, 1 excavator, 1 observation post and 1 enemy gunboat, which was sunk in the Shatt al-'Arab opposite Al-Mutawwi-ah.

Thus, the total known enemy losses were: 80 dead, 1 tank, 5 vehicles, 7 guns of various calibers, 1 rocket launcher, 1 excavator, 4 observation posts and 1 gunboat.

II. Our losses:

- A. In personnel; 16 martyrs in all sectors.
- B. In equipment: Three vehicles and two guns were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 15 February 1981

Communique No 249

JN161646 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1610 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Feb (INA)--Our valiant forces inflicted grave losses on the racist Persian enemy during their military activities last night and today. Communique No 249 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command a short while ago said that the known enemy losses were 184 dead and 17 vehicles, 5 guns of various calibers, 1 rocket launcher, 1 excavator, 1 observation post and 2 infantry positions. The communique added that our losses were 32 martyrs in all sectors and 1 tank, personnel carrier, 1 vehicle, 1 gun and 1 rocket launcher damaged. The following is the text of Communique No 249:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With abounding pride and confidence, our victorious armed forces continued to strike at the ignorant racist Persian enemy and to inflict grave losses in life and equipment. The following is the outcome of our armed forces' activities last night and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

- A. Three were killed and one infantry position and one vehicle were destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.
- B. One was killed in the Gilan-e Gharb area. Our forces discovered two vehicles abandoned by the enemy during previous battles. Both are serviceable.
- C. One was killed in the Sumar area.
- D. Our units attacked an enemy concentration opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd, forcing it to flee after killing 87 Persians and destroying 8 vehicles.
- F. 13 were killed and 1 excavator was destroyed in the Dezful area.
- G. An enemy force tried to approach our positions in Kahfajiyah [Susangerd] area. Our forces attacked it with various weapons, killing 46 and destroying 1 gun and forcing the rest of the troops to flee.
- H. One infantry position and one gun were destroyed in the Ahvaz area.
- I. Our units attacked enemy personnel and positions in Abadan area, inflicting the following losses on them: 13 dead and 6 vehicles, 2 guns and 1 rocket launcher were destroyed.

This makes the total known enemy losses: 184 dead, 17 vehicles, 5 guns of various calibers, 1 rocket launcher, 1 excavator, 1 observation post and 2 infantry positions destroyed.

II. It has been confirmed that a fourth enemy helicopter was shot down in addition to the three enemy helicopters which were destroyed on 12 February 1981 in the Iranian area opposite Panjwin.

III. Our losses:

- A. In personnel: 32 martyrs in all sectors.
- B. In equipment: The following equipment was damaged: one tank, one personnel carrier, one vehicle, one gun and one rocket launcher.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 16 February 1981

VOL: JORDAN BELIEVES AL-MUHAYSIN ALIVE IN SYRIA

NC141551 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] It has been learned from a reliable source in Amman that the Jordanian Government has proof that Jordanian Charge d'Affaires Misham al-Muhaysin is still alive and being detained in Damascus. Sources close to the family of the Jordanian diplomat affirmed that there is great hope of seeing him alive again.

Informed circles in the Jordanian capital have noted that intensive Arab diplomatic activity is now taking place between Syria and Jordan on this issue and that the ball is now in the Syrian court. These circles indicated that the Jordanian authorities expect this issue to be resolved, and for this reason they are refraining from any sharp reaction. The Jordanian authorities, however, are prepared to publish documents incriminating the Syrian regime if Al-Muhaysin is not released alive.

NEW SECURITY MEASURES IN EFFECT AROUND EMBASSIES

NC121222 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] State officials today continued to focus attention on the security situation, particularly on the security of diplomatic missions and diplomats.

Since early this morning a series of security measures have been put into effect around diplomatic missions. These include reinforcing the police guard around embassies, mobile patrols in these areas and other special measures.

Butrus Statement

NC131628 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Following a security meeting held in his office today, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus said that the meeting produced the following results: We have decided to pay special attention to the protection and security of the embassies and the diplomatic corps and to give them priority over the security of anyone else in Lebanon. In this regard there will be complete coordination between the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] and the internal security forces. The special internal security forces detachment responsible for guarding foreign missions will be reinforced with men and equipment and the necessary measures will be taken in coordination between the internal security forces and the ADF, each within its sphere of responsibility and within a specific framework, in order to protect the embassies and the ambassadors in their places of work and in their homes, as well as during their movements as far as possible.

Minister Butrus said: These measures are sufficient proof of the degree of attention which the Lebanese Government is paying to this issue and of its ultimate concern to protect the ambassadors and the members of the diplomatic corps and to safeguard their security and lives.

The foreign minister added: The security authorities are following up every possible lead to resolve the case of the kidnapped Jordanian charge d'affaires.

Al-Wazzan Statement

NC161805 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Before leaving the Serai [government house] today, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan answered reporters' questions on the security situation and the confusing reports on the presence of a security plan.

He said: As you know, since I assumed responsibility, I have been giving and I am still giving great attention to the security situation. You have noticed that we recently convened a meeting of the internal security council to tackle this situation; namely, to review the past events and consider the steps that we might take in the future. No doubt you have noticed the progress we have made in the security field, especially in the capital, in the past 2 months and the feeling of assurance that has prevailed upon the people as a result of this improvement. On the other hand, we must say that there are some people who are fishing in troubled waters, who are behaving against the Lebanese interest and who are working in a way that does not serve Lebanon's interest nor the return of stability to it.

Events, such as misbehavior by some people, their breach of security and their participation in a conspiratorial plan against Lebanon, are something which we cannot completely prevent. However, we are trying to do this.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan added: We have discussed no security plan so far. This topic was not even mentioned in the government's policy statement because I am one of those who believe that such a plan is out of the question as long as certain prerequisites are lacking. How can we draw up a plan for things that change every day. I have always said that we take security measures according to requirements and circumstances.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: We are in a crucial and difficult stage. Since I assumed responsibility as prime minister, I have been saying that this stage requires constant coordination between Lebanon and Syria in view of the special relationship between the two countries. I have also said that we are in need of constant coordination with the Palestinian resistance, that is with the PLO. The threats that we are facing from Israel, which we consider the ferocious enemy in the area, are endangering the destiny of all us in the area. This situation makes us adopt a unified stand against Israel.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: It is the duty of all us [Lebanon, Syria and the PLO] to be in one trench against Israel and to unify our views and stands in order to face it.

PLANE DOWNED IN SYRIAN-ISRAELI DOGFIGHT 13 FEB

NC131556 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] A dogfight took place between Syrian and Israeli planes over Al-Biqa' this afternoon. As a result, a Syrian plane was downed over 'Aynata, which is situated between Bsharri and Dayr al-Ahmar.

The clash started when four Israeli planes, returning from Tripoli, were intercepted by five MiG-23 planes when they entered into the airspace of Riyaq airport. As a result, a Syrian MiG-23 plane was downed--as noted before.

The internal security forces and the Arab Deterrent Forces have dispatched foot patrols to look for the pilot who, up to 1700, has not been located.

Al-Wazzan Comments

NC131837 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Commenting on the dogfight which took place this afternoon between Syrian and Israeli aircraft over Al-Biqa', Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan stated this evening: This is another Israeli aggression over Lebanese territory. It manifests to the world the continuation of Israel's plot and aggressions against Lebanon and the implementation of its destructive design which we must continue to resist.

Speaking about resistance, we must hail once again our Syrian brothers for their heroism in resisting. This is not the first time in which they hasten to defend the national and Arab dignity in the face of a vicious enemy who disregards us and the world, which is observing and condemning, without Israel being deterred.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan added: This is a basic aspect of our crisis and its continuation which the world must know. The countries of the world must act according to the basis of this crisis in dealing with Israel and judging it in all international organizations and forums.

AMBASSADOR ADDRESSES NONALIGNED MEETING 12 FEB

For a Beirut radio report on Ambassador 'Abd ar-Rahman as-Sulh's 12 February speech to the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi, see page A 14 of the 13 February South Asia DAILY REPORT.

MILITARY SPOKESMAN ON SYRIAN-ISRAELI DOGFIGHT

JN131938 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1917 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Damascus--A military spokesman has stated the following: At 1330 today Zionist enemy planes carried out a reconnaissance over the Al-Biqa' area in Lebanon. Our planes intercepted the enemy planes, clashing with them and preventing them from carrying out their task. The clash resulted in a friendly [sadiqah] plane being hit. The rest of our planes returned safely to base.

'OFFICIAL SOURCE' COMMENTS ON JORDANIAN STATEMENTS

JN132046 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Damascus--An official source replied to questions by journalists on Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran's goals in capitalizing on the kidnapping of the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Beirut.

The official sources declared: We are fully convinced that the Jordanian Government is the party behind the kidnapping of the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Beirut because the Jordanian Government, due to its ties, has an interest in the kidnapping incident and in exploiting it in order to deceive public opinion and to divert the attention of the Jordanian people from what is taking place in Jordan, because the prime minister of the present government is linked with Israel and the U.S. Government.

The official source added: Mudar Badran has a personal interest in the kidnapping incident and in capitalizing on it in his capacity as an agent of the American CIA and one of the fiercest enemies of the Jordanian nationalist forces, Syria and the PLO. By exploiting this incident, Mudar Badran wants to divert the attention from the real differences between his government on the one hand and Syria and the PLO on the other--a dispute which took place due to the Jordanian Government's rejection of the Arab summit resolutions adopted in Rabat, Baghdad and Tunis which called for opening the Jordanian front to fedayeen operations.

The official sources stressed that, instead of carrying out the Arab resolutions and permitting freedom for the fedayeen to work, the Jordanian Government began to arrest the fedayeen and hand them over to the Zionist occupation forces. The Jordanian Government continued conspiring against the Palestinian issue in trying to supplant the PLO in preparation for its participation in the second stage of the Camp David conspiracy. It added that Mudar Badran has prepared for a long time to fabricate the crisis with Syria. He personally and officially tried in various ways to encourage the killing of innocent people in Syria in order to carry out outside instructions he received from his superiors in the CIA.

The official source said: The maneuvers of Mudar Badran are understood by our people in Jordan. His capitalizing on the kidnapping of the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Beirut will neither clear him of the kidnapping incident nor improve his image with our people in Jordan.

In another development, Interior Minister Maj Gen Nasir ad-Din Nasir announced today that the Syrian Government has not changed its way of treating the Jordanian citizens coming to Syria. He said that Jordanian citizens will always benefit from all the facilities granted to them before, including entering Syria with a personal identity card instead of a passport. He stressed that Syria is the homeland of all Arabs, wherever they come from. He stressed that Syria will never treat the sons of our beloved people in the fraternal country of Jordan as Jordanian authorities treat the Syrian citizens because our dealing with the regime is one thing while our dealings with the sons of our people in Jordan are something completely different.

The minister of interior said Syria is the only Arab country which permits all Arabs from all countries to enter its territory using a personal identity card and does not ask for a passport.

AS-SADAT PRESS CONFERENCE REMARKS ASSAILED

JN140729 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Traitor Anwar as-Sadat held a press conference in Paris today in which he attacked Syria and the PLO to justify his treason and plotting against the Arab nation. The Egyptian ruler tried to hold Syria and the PLO responsible for the situation in Lebanon.

Replying to Egyptian ruler Anwar as-Sadat's campaign and accusations against Syria, a Syrian official source has said: As-Sadat's remarks are a continuation of his usual lies, which are exposed and do not deserve an answer. The Arab people everywhere know that what As-Sadat says and does is part of what Israel and U.S. imperialism want. The only role he has in the Arab area is to peddle Zionist ideas and U.S. schemes.

The official Syrian source added: By attacking Syria and the PLO, the Egyptian ruler is interpreting Zionist ideas. His vituperations against Syria and the PLO constitute a testimony of the sincerity of their stands, patriotism and concern for supreme Arab interests. Syria's stand in Lebanon has been firm and principled since the beginning. It put an end to the civil war that was engineered by the United States and Israel to serve as a cover to justify the treasonous Sinai agreement and to preoccupy the Arabs from As-Sadat's planned schemes and high treason.

Syria in Lebanon has never been and is not a party to the events in Lebanon. It has been and is a stand that confirms the unity of Lebanon's soil and people, prevents fighting and forestalls any signs of partition there and safeguards the Palestinian resistance movement and prevents any plotting against it in any form.

The Syrian official source added: The Syrian stand in Lebanon embodies the genuine interests of all the Lebanese people, irrespective of their political or sectarian affiliations. It is a stand that expresses a high sense of pan-Arab responsibility, giving precedence to the supreme Arab interests before anything else.

DAMASCUS NOTES SALE OF U.S. HELICOPTERS TO JORDAN

JN131411 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] New York--U.S. Newspaper the New York TIMES has revealed that the United States intends to sell Jordan a number of (Cobra) military helicopters which are equipped with the most up-to-date guided missiles. The newspaper adds that the Pentagon has also decided to send 24 helicopters, at a cost of approximately \$114 million.

It is well known that this U.S. military support for the regime of King Husayn comes within the framework of paving the way for King Husayn to assume his new role in the Arab region.

KHADDAM RETURNS FROM 2-DAY VISIT TO BANGLADESH

JN150926 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0855 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Damascus, 15 Feb (SANA)--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, returned to Damascus early this morning at the end of a 2-day visit to Bangladesh at the invitation of Bangladesh Foreign Minister Mohammed Shamsul Haq.

LIBYAAL-QADHDHAFI INTERVIEWED ON CHAD, SUDAN, MIDEAST

LD152120 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] The brother commander has affirmed that the great 1 September revolution, which has triumphed over internal challenges, will also triumph over international challenges.

In an interview with Deutsche Welle which was broadcast in several languages, the brother commander said that the great 1 September revolution has passed through the hazards which have faced all true revolutions in the world. It has overcome them successfully because of its genuine character. However, it is now facing international challenges because of the international character of revolution itself. It will triumph over the international challenges with the same ability and efficiency with which it triumphed over the internal challenges.

He affirmed that we are confident now that the revolution, the Jamahiriya and the people's authority will triumph, not only in Libya but throughout the world. He said that the popular revolution is the revolution of the future. Revolutionary committees will emerge in every place in the world in order to instigate the masses to seize authority and destroy feudalism, oppression and exploitation. He added that despite the differences between them, the calls and slogans which emanate from Libya now are similar to those which emanated from France at the time of its revolution. Both were opposed by the forces of feudalism and royalty but they triumphed in the end. We are confident, he said, that the slogans we are now raising are in the interest of the peoples and are bound to triumph, and that history will end all the foolish attempts by the hostile forces of the world to oppose the revolution.

In reply to a question about the socialist concept of the Third World theory and the socialisms applied in the world, the commander pointed out that there is only one socialism in the world. It is the socialism in which there is no class or exploitation and in which no one exploits the work of another man. He said that true socialism is that provided for in chapter two of the Green Book, which is applied in the Jamahiriya. Here the unjust relations among individuals have been destroyed. The most important achievement was the liberation of workers from hiring and the abolition of hiring and trading. The workers have become partners and not servants. The houses are now the property of those occupying them and cars belong to those who drive them and the land belongs to all. Homes are served by their owners. Those who produce are those who consume their produce. Trading has been abolished because it is one of the manifestations of exploitation.

In reply to another question, the commander of the revolution reiterated the importance of the question of the reparations which the Jamahiriya has been asking as compensation for the losses and harm the Libyan people suffered during World War II. He affirmed that this question will have an impact on the relations--particularly economic relations--between the Jamahiriya and the FRG, Italy and Britain. He added that these countries must recognize the Libyan people's right to reparation and must realize the importance of this matter in their relations with us.

An understanding can be reached on this matter, particularly since the FRG has given and continues to give reparations to the Israelis. This is an issue which we will consider to be a legal point in our negotiations with the three countries. The importance of this issue, he said, will force these countries to give the demanded reparations to the Libyan people because of the losses they suffered through no fault of their own.

The commander of the revolution declared that the Libyan Arab Armed Forces will defend Sudan against any foreign aggression and that at no time will the Libyan Armed Forces be used to attack Sudan. He added that Libya has no political, military or economic ambitions in Sudan and that he will not permit any Libyan soldier to cross the borders into Sudan to counter any Sudanese soldier.

The commander denounced the role played the ruler of Egypt and France and all the imperialist and reactionary quarters in fanning the fears of the Numayri regime about the Libyan presence in Chad. He pointed out that the Numayri regime's fear is not material but purely psychological.

The brother commander reassured Sudan by affirming that the Libyan forces will not cross the Sudanese borders either from Chad or from any other area. Anyway, these forces are Arab forces and will bolster Sudan's independence. He added that the Numayri regime can be completely assured about the Libyan forces. Should a foreign force attack Sudan, the Libyan forces will respond to requests from Sudan to defend the freedom of the Sudanese people.

The commander reiterated that we have no desire to send our forces beyond Chad, adding that we are in the process of ending all military confrontations including those with the army of As-Sadat, which is amassed in full force on our borders. We will work seriously to eliminate military confrontation with Egypt unless fighting is imposed on us inside our own territory. In that event, we might move to the offensive.

Regarding political confrontation between Libya and As-Sadat in his role as a traitor, an enemy of the Arab nation, a squanderer of the Arab nation's principal cause and an agent of imperialism and Zionism, it will continue.

In reply to a question about the intensification of the French military presence in Africa and the new developments it may create in Chad, the commander of the revolution said: The Chadians feel that there are military plots being hatched against their borders. Hence, they have insisted on the continued presence of Libyan forces, although we have no intention of keeping a single Libyan soldier inside Chadian territory. He affirmed that as soon as the danger posed by French and other forces ends, and as soon as the national Chadian Government feels reassured and as soon as it approves our persistent demand for the withdrawal of our forces, these forces will be withdrawn.

Regarding the unity between the Libyan and Chadian people contained in the joint statement, the brother commander of the revolution said that the sentence referring to this matter in the statement was intended to mean an integration and identity between the two countries in their political and social systems. Popular congresses would be set up in both countries. It does not mean a constitutional political unity.

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He added that if the establishment of a constitutional political unity between the two countries become possible and the Libyan Arab and Chadian people welcome it and agree on holding a referendum concerning it, then it would be a step on the road to African unity in line with the OAU charter, which advocates the establishment of an African unity.

The brother commander also spoke of the unity steps being taken for the completion of the merger between Libya and Syria. He affirmed that the issue of completing the Libyan-Syrian unity was now one of procedural arrangements. He pointed out that the peoples of the two countries have made the political decision to establish this unity and hence there can be no going back on it.

In reply to a question about the reasons for the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's failure to attend the At-Ta'if conference, the brother commander said that the conference was devoted to the discussion of the Afghani problem and therefore it served America's interests. He affirmed we must be neutral vis-a-vis the strife between the two superpowers. We must not allow ourselves to be used by one side against another.

Furthermore, Saudi Arabia had severed its political relations with Libya unilaterally and without any justification. Thus, from a diplomatic point of view it would not have been right for us to attend a conference in a country which had unilaterally severed its relations with us.

As regards the At-Ta'if summit conference resolutions, the brother commander pointed out that we had anticipated that the conference would fail and would not be able to achieve any positive results. This is because some of the kings and heads of states, of which the conference was constituted, do not speak in the name of their peoples but in the name of their colonizers and only seek to make publicity for themselves.

He also pointed out that it was unbecoming for him as a revolutionary and a true Muslim to attend a conference which was held under the protection of the American AWACS planes which were piloted by American airmen who were desecrating the holy places.

In reply to a question about the Jamahiriya's attitude toward the Syrian-Soviet treaty, he said that in its present situation facing the enemy Syria had the right to establish such an alliance and conclude such a treaty. Syria is not the only country to do so. There are similar treaties which consolidate friendship between the United States and other countries without harming national sovereignty.

He added that we too, might find it necessary for us to conclude such a treaty. After the establishment of a state of unity we will definitely accept this treaty, which is based on mutual respect and provides for no military presence by any one side in the territory of the other side.

The commander of the revolution was asked about the reasons for the painful Arab situation and whether Arab unity will remain an unattainable goal. He replied that it suffices for Arab unity to remain an aim sought by the Arabs, so that it will be realized one day. As to whether it is attainable or unattainable, this is a matter which depends on the efforts exerted for unity and on the pan-Arab and international situation. He added that there is no doubt that the Arab world is today passing through its worst stages and that the most serious stage was that of the return of military imperialism to the Arab homeland--in the shape of American bases in Egypt, Somalia and Oman and an intensified French military presence on the borders of the Arab homeland through its military agreement with Sudan.

In his interview with the radio Cologne, the commander warned that the United States and France are vying to dominate their old spheres of influence and bring them back into their folds. This is in addition to the Zionist expansion in the Arab homeland, which poses a threat to the oil resources, the holy places and the sources of rivers and water. He said that these grave imperialist attempts might lead to a catastrophe.

In replying to a question about the position of the Islamic world and the revival and re-gaining of strength by Islam, the brother commander said: The peoples of the Islamic world are suffering from oppression and exploitation. They must rebel against these conditions and force a change. Once these peoples become free, this will mean a freeing of Islam. Once Islam is freed and a true Islam emerges, as is the case in Libya and Iran, the Islamic world will find aid in its own power and will have no need to seek the aid of superpowers. Thus Islam would play a positive role in the international political life and in expanding the base of positive neutrality.

The commander reiterated the support of the Libyan Arab people for the Islamic revolution in Iran, which toppled the shah and removed Iran from the American sphere of influence and placed it on the side of the Arab nation and the Palestine question. He expressed his belief that the revolution in Iran will in the future create a Jamahiriya because it is a popular revolution. There is also a possibility for the emergence of the authority of the masses there.

The brother commander also attributed the wrong line pursued by the Arab information media in tackling the pan-Arab and Islamic causes to the social and political conditions in the Arab homeland, which is dominated by dictatorship, exploitation, feudalism, capitalism and the spheres of influence. He said that the technologically advanced industrial world was dominated by Zionism. This causes the citizens of the world to be unable to see things outside their spheres except through a dense black screen of clouds of Zionist propaganda.

He pointed out that it is necessary to destroy Zionism, as an enemy of mankind. He also said that dictatorship, exploitation and backwardness in the Arab homeland and the Islamic world must be destroyed; then the information and everything will become sound.

He also pointed out that it would not be possible to tackle the problem of information alone without tackling the other basic problems which created this information.

With regard to his future outlook on the world, particularly the Arab homeland, he pointed out that there was a grave factor, namely the presence of atomic weapons, the nuclear race and the further development of the weapons of annihilation which include the neutron bomb and other weapons. He said that the fate of the world will be fraught with dangers because of these weapons. The only way to evade this danger is through the destruction of the atomic weapons, the banning of their production and the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

He expressed his confidence that the people will triumph in the future and all obstacles will be removed and jamahiriyas will be established and the jamahiri of the world will live in bliss free from dictators and despots such as Hitler, Mussolini, Begin and As-Sadat, who represent imperialistic models which nurture on revenge.

The commander also dealt with the problem of minorities in the world, in the light of the third chapter of the Green Book. He supports the rights of these minorities and the need to respect their customs, traditions and cultures. He said that the radical solution lies in the creation of a jamhiri society. As to the minorities who belong to nations and homelands, the solution of their problems lies in the need for their return to their own nations and homelands.

The brother commander referred in particular to the Kurdish problem, affirming the need for the establishment of a unified Kurdish state on the Kurdistan territory. He said it was unjust to consider the Kurds as minorities to be persecuted.

Asked about the inclination toward reducing oil production in the Jamahiriya and its likely effect on some of the Libyan oil-importing countries because of that, the brother commander pointed out that there is such a tendency. He did not think it would have any effect on the principle markets because supplies will continue, though in smaller quantities.

In reply to a question about the feasibility of holding an Islamic-Marxist dialogue akin to the dialogue between the Catholic church and Marxism, the brother commander said we welcome any dialogue with the Marxists and others and with any man on the face of the earth; for they are part of us and we are prepared to talk with them. Man has a need to talk with his brother man so that understanding may prevail in the world.

He expressed his belief that mankind, after several generations, will rid itself of the reactionary deposits that are still rife. He said that we must now start to take the first steps. I believe the era of the masses will be the cornerstone of the new world in which equality among men will prevail and in which peace will reign, because there will be no traditional armies in it and the people will be ready to defend themselves within their own territories, as will the case be with the Libyan Arab people shortly.

Also, the governments and individuals who dominate the peoples and the armies and who threaten other people and undermine the regimes in the world will disappear. Thus, all reactionary residue will disappear; governments, armies, classes, and exploitation will come to an end; so will the aggressive racialist spirit which is inherited from feudalism, exploitation, capitalism, monarchies and republics.

He stressed that the era of the jamahiriya is that which will rid mankind of these reactionary residues. The establishment of a jamahiriya in Libya was the cornerstone of this age. We are ready to have a dialogue with the Christians and with the Marxists and anyone who wishes to have a dialogue with us, wherever he may be.

MATERIALS ON JALLUD'S 12-14 FEB VISIT TO CHAD

Meeting With Goukouni

LD131822 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud and President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad held a lengthy meeting yesterday evening. Goukouni stressed the historic relations and relations in the common struggle between the two peoples who, together, were able to defeat colonialist schemes. President Goukouni lauded the efficient aid extended by the great 1 September revolution, which secured final victory over colonialist agents and the criminal killers, led by butcher Habre, who was supported by the ruler of Egypt.

President Goukouni said that relations and friendship between the two peoples, fed by the common blood of martyrs who have fallen for the cause of the establishment of peace and freedom in the Chadian land, could not be affected by colonialist intrigues. President Goukouni added: We fought together and triumphed together and secured peace in Chad together, and this has been a reaffirmation of the freedom of the African peoples.

For his part, Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud stressed that the Libyan and Chadian peoples had built a common history and become partners in the same cause. He said: We came in order to share with you the happiness of peace realized in Chad. Staff Major Jallud added: The responsibilities imposed on us by the war, in which we fought against hirelings, are less important than the task of consolidating peace, because the Chadian people have suffered greatly from the difficulties of war. He said: We have common responsibilities in the stage of construction, all the more so since dangers are still looming over Chad: We opened up our hearts to you in the previous phase, and our hearts will always be open to you.

Jallud News Conference

LD142347 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Ndjamen, 14 Feb (JANA)--Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud affirmed the eternal commitment of the Jamahiriya in supporting the people of Chad economically, politically and against whatever pressures they may encounter. This was stated in a news conference he held this afternoon at the end of his visit to Ndjamen. It was attended by Chadian Vice President Col Abdel Kader Kamougue and Foreign Minister Ahmat Acyl.

In his news conference Brother Jallud announced the granting of financial aid to the people of Chad to rebuild basic amenities like water and electricity systems, postal communications, the airport, the radio station and the news agency.

This aid also includes social assistance, such as for education, health and creating work opportunities in all Chadian towns. It is also to help strengthen banking operations and to reopen the Chad Central Bank so as to enable it to participate in raising the level of the Chadian economy by extending loans to peasants for agrarian reform, developing natural resources and animal wealth and rebuilding destroyed houses.

Staff Major Jallud stated that the Libyans are not colonialists but rather are liberators, freedom lovers and advocates of peace in the world. We respect the fraternal people of Chad, with whom we have historic relations. He added: We expect the world to thank us because we extinguished the fire of war in this fraternal African country instigated by imperialism, a country which has been shattered by this war.

Staff Major Jallud stressed that the Libyan forces in Chad have a limited responsibility, namely, to strengthen security and stability in the country. They do not constitute a danger to Chad or the African states and they respect the will of the peoples and their choices. We have no ambitions in Africa, but rather work for peace and liberation. We have no wish to remain in Chad because we entered in accordance with an agreement, and we will withdraw whenever Chad requests us to do so.

Staff Major Jallud pointed out that the intervention by the Libyan forces in Chad was in accordance with the Lagos agreements. The blame should be directed at France, who installs heads of state in Africa. This is what Giscard d'Estaing said recently, and proof of this is the presence of French troops in Senegal, the Central African Republic and the Ivory Coast.

He said: I do not think that when France uses the legitimate Libyan intervention in Chad as a smokescreen to return to Africa France will be successful because the African peoples have become enlightened and they know who is their friend and who is their enemy. The press in the West and U.S. intelligence cannot mislead them because they have reached a high degree of awakening. They will not be deceived by (?imperialist) propaganda.

Staff Major Jallud affirmed that the Libyan forces will be under the orders of Chadian President Goukouni and that the talks he had with Goukouni and Kamougue were very successful due to the existence of historic relations between the two fraternal peoples.

At the end of the conference Staff Major Jallud appealed to all peoples of the world and particularly the African states and oil and industrialized countries to shoulder their moral responsibilities and help Chad. He said that the African states should go forward and not backward so that they may not create new problems in another African state.

Joint Press Statement

LD141803 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] The following Libyan Arab-Chadian press statement was issued in Ndjamina, the capital of Chad, this morning:

Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud paid a working visit to the Republic of Chad from 7 to 9 Rabi II, 1380 of the death of the prophet, corresponding to 12 to 14 February 1981 AD, at the head of an important delegation. They were accorded an important popular and official welcome which reflects the depth of the fraternal relations between the two peoples and countries.

During the visit important talks were held between the delegations of the two countries. The Chadian delegation was led by President Goukouni Oueddei, head of the Provisional Transitional National Unity Government and head of state. The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah delegation was led by brother Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud.

The Chadian delegation consisted of Col Wadal Abdel Kader Kamougue, vice president and prime minister, as well as the ministers of agriculture, information, justice, labor, civil service, tourism, water, forests, national education, youth and sports, economy, planning, animal husbandry, communications and transport, and also the minister of state for foreign affairs and the minister of state for the interior.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah delegation consisted of the brother members of the Libyan delegation accompanying brother Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud.

The talks covered the various political, economic, social and security fields. The two sides affirmed the depth of fraternal and historic relations between the two fraternal peoples, which have been further consolidated by the common history written by the blood sacrificed by the Libyan and Chadian martyrs in asserting the freedom and will of the Chadian people.

The two sides reiterate their intention to continue their joint struggle against imperialism, reaction and exploitation. They also affirm their work to consolidate their fraternal alliance against all forms of domination by destroying all voices opposed to freedom. They thus will insure the realization of the will of the Chadian people, which has been shattered by a civil war led by the agents of imperialism, so that the Chadian people will have full control of their destinies, arms and wealth through the assertion of Chadian national unity.

The Chadian people express their gratitude for the military aid offered to them by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah during the hard times they went through, which has enabled them to achieve victory over the insurgency supported by imperialism and African reaction.

The presence of Libyan forces in Chad is a matter which concerns the Chadian Government alone and will continue as long as the internal and external security of the Chadian people remains threatened.

In this regard, the Libyan Arab side expressed its readiness to provide all necessary aid to help in the rebuilding of the Chadian popular army with a view to affirming national unity.

In this connection, the two sides wish to affirm that these forces will pose no threat to anyone whatsoever, and that the plots being hatched against Chad are no more than attempts to light the fire of sedition once more in Chadian territory. The two sides affirm their joint will to check and thwart these attempts day after day by the common blood of the martyrs who fell on the road of freedom. This is because the two peoples have bound their common destiny by an eternal strategic alliance stemming from the call of fraternity in Chad.

The Libyan Arab side expressed its readiness to participate in the battle for building and construction with a view to helping the cause of stability and welfare for the fraternal Chadian people, who have suffered much from deprivation and devastation.

In this regard, it was agreed that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah will provide all necessary aid to help rebuild the Chadian National Army, revive joint economic projects and establish new joint economic projects in the fields of banking, agricultural development, animal wealth, industrial development, transport and communications. The Libyan Arab side also expressed its readiness to offer further aid and to contribute toward repairing public services.

The two sides expressed their pleasure over the fruitful and positive fraternal meeting, which epitomized free African willpower and its ability to rely on itself away from the quarters of imperialist exploitation and domination.

The two sides call on the free national forces in Africa and the world to help the national government to establish stability and peace in Chad and to bolster the battle for building and construction in accordance with the resolutions of Lagos and Freetown conferences.

NIGERIA'S SHAGARI THANKS LIBYA FOR EFFORTS IN CHAD

LD170040 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Excerpt] In a statement to a JANA correspondent following a closed meeting with Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jalludin Lagos President Shagari said: As friends of Libya, we have a complete idea and deep understanding of the Libyan Arab views on the question of Chad, and we share with the Jamahiriya in fighting colonialism and working for the unity of the African Continent. President Shagari added: Together we must exert all our efforts for the liberation of Africa and endeavor, through dialogue, to resolve the problems of the continent.

President Shagari expressed Nigeria's satisfaction and pleasure with the resolution of the problem of Chad. He expressed Nigeria's readiness to help the Chadian people overcome the tribulation imposed on them by the civil war.

The Nigerian president conveyed thanks to the brother leader of the great September revolution for the Jamariyah's efforts to establish peace in Chad. He said we must act effectively to [word indistinct] this stability and this peace, and this naturally requires several meetings not only between us but also with all the parties which desire to take part in this action. In this connection, I have the honor and will be grateful to visit the Jamahiriya at the appropriate time.

MOROCCO

BOUCETTA RETURNS FROM DELHI NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

LD131530 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Minister of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta returned home this afternoon from Delhi where he headed the Moroccan delegation to the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference. Boucetta made a statement to our radio correspondent at the airport about the conference's work and results.

[Begin recording] The conference was important in view of the current stage through which the Nonaligned Movement is passing.

In recent years it has been noticed that some ideologies have infiltrated the movement, turning it into an aligned movement and diverting it from its course. In view of the fundamental character of this issue, it was necessary for us and a large number of other countries to point this out so that the movement would return to its natural course.

The conference also faced a number of international problems, including those of Afghanistan, the Middle East and the present war between Iraq and Iran. Morocco's position was clear in regard to these issues and was in line with the guidelines drawn up by his majesty the king.

We also had to face our opponents in regard to our fateful issue of the Sahara. As far as this issue is concerned, the nonalignment session was extremely important, because it enabled public opinion to see clearly that our territorial integrity takes preference over anything else.

We have noticed a big change in world public opinion, particularly after the great initiatives made by Morocco in recent years and the leading role played by his majesty the king, particularly at the recent conference held at At-Ta'if and Mecca in Saudi Arabia. All these efforts have begun to bear fruit. Thus, this time we saw that despite the efforts exerted by our opponents there was great support for Morocco. A statement will be issued on the work of the conference this evening. It will show a big change from last year's position of the movement toward the Sahara. There was a development in favor of Morocco, supporting its view on this issue. Over 20 countries supported us in their speeches. They included Arab countries such as Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and others, as well as major Asian countries such as Indonesia and Bangladesh. [end recording]

SUDAN

FROLINAT LEADER APPEALS FOR ARMS TO FIGHT LIBYANS

JN151951 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Feb (SUNA)--Leader of the Chadian front "Frolinat Fundamental" Hajaro Esanousi said that no political settlement could be attained in Chad before the withdrawal of Libyan troops from Chad. In statement to the SUDAN NEWS AGENCY (SUNA), Esanousi said that the military option is the only way now to achieve national reconciliation. "The war will continue in Chad as long as Libyan invading troops remains in the country" he said but he went on to say that the Chadian prefer a political settlement if likely.

Esanousi said that Libya took opportunity of the lack of strong central government and the poverty of the people of intervene in Chad after their agents Goukouni Oueddei, Mohamat Abba and Kamougue failed to defeat Hussein Habre and the national forces supporting him. Esanousi added that the Chadian people reject the announced merger between Libya and Chad saying that it reflect not the will of the Chadian people whose culture differ of that of the Libyan. He ruled out any historical relation with Libya that could justify the merger. "If the Libyan insisted in remaining in Chad it will eventually be their grave yard."

Esanousi appealed the Chadians to unite for the defeat of the Libyan invaders and called on the world countries particularly the United States and France to supply the Chadians with arms to liberate their country.

WESTERN SAHARA

SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE FINAL DECLARATION ISSUED

LD161610 Algiers APS in English 1445 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Algiers, 16 Feb (APS)--At the end of the second international conference of solidarity with Saharan people, held in Rome on 14 and 15 February, the Ministry of Information of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) issued Sunday evening the following final declaration.

The second international conference of solidarity with Saharan people, arranged together with the International Committee of Solidarity with Saharan People's Struggle, the Federation of Italian Socialist Youth, the Federation of Communist Youth, and the International Movement of Youth and Students for the United Nations, on meeting, on 14 and 15 of February 1981, with the participation of 95 national, international and regional organizations of youth and students, heard the intervention of the Polisario Front's representative of the achievements of Saharan people's struggle, and the declarations of the different organizations.

Whereas the principles contained within the United Nations charter and the principles of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) particularly those relating to the right of peoples to self-determination and recalling the conclusions of the first conference of solidarity with Saharan people, held in Rome on 4 and 5 February 1978, stressing particularly the condemnation of Madrid accords. [sentence as received]

The conference condemns any attempt aiming at (?blocking) the process of decolonization of austral Africa and Western Sahara, and supports the Palestinian people's struggle for self determination.

The conference also condemns the aggression of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) by Morocco, denounces the arms delivery to Rabat and demands to the U.S. and France to put and end to these deliveries.

The conference demands to Morocco to withdraw from Western Sahara and to respect the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the S.D.A.R.

The conference demands to the Moroccan Government to start direct negotiations with the Saharan Government, in view of finding a just, political and lasting solution to the Moroccan-Saharan conflict, in conformity with international community's wishes, and particularly in conformity with the appeal launched by the United Nations, during its last session.

It appeals to Moroccan youth and people to act in view of committing the Moroccan Government towards the dynamic of peace within resolutions of international institutions. It demands to the Spanish Government to denounce officially Madrid accords.

The conference is satisfied with the Mauritanian-Saharan peace agreement which gave an end to the hostilities between the Polisario Front and Mauritania and calls for Morocco to join for the dynamic of peace within the region.

It hails the steps achieved by the Saharan people within the work of consolidation of socio-economic infrastructures of the SDAR.

The conference supports steadily the legitimate struggle for national liberation of Saharan people, under the leadership of the Polisario.

It appeals to all the democratic forces of the world to mobilize within unity in view of developing the solidarity with the SDAR and to counteract the attempts aiming at stifling Saharan people's national aspirations for peace and freedom.

It launches an appeal to United Nations secretary general to urge and impose the application of 35/19 Resolution of the United Nations General Assembly, and to the O.A.U. secretary general to notify immediately the Saharan Government of the adherence of SDAR to the O.A.U.

It thanks the Italian organizations for the reparation and the good holding of the conference.

AIR FORCE DOWNS SYRIAN CRAFT EAST OF BEIRUT

TA131402 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] This afternoon an air force craft downed a Syrian aircraft following a dogfight east of Beirut. The IDF spokesman has reported that the dogfight developed after Syrian aircraft tried to intercept our airplanes, which were carrying out a routine reconnaissance flight over Lebanese airspace. All our planes returned safely to their bases.

OFFICIAL DEFENDS PATROLS IN LEBANESE AIRSPACE

TA131620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] The deputy defense minister has said that as long as 15,000 terrorists are in southern Lebanon, Israel will continue to maintain supervision in southern Lebanese airspace and the air force will foil Syrian attempts to interfere with these activities. Mordekhai Tzipori commented to our military correspondent Shmuel Tal, saying that the Syrians were trying to obtain control of Lebanese airspace in order to defend the terrorists.

REACTION TO AS-SADAT'S SUGGESTION ON PALESTINIANS

Begin Statement

TA161221 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] The prime minister totally rejects President as-Sadat's proposal that the Palestinians establish a government-in-exile. At the meeting of the Ministerial Autonomy Team this morning, Menahem Begin said that this idea will probably be rejected by President Reagan's administration as well, because it may bring about the establishment of a Palestinian state which will be ruled by the Soviet Union.

At the minister's meeting held this morning on Foreign Minister Shamir's U.S. trip here there was a consensus that the minister should urge the U.S. administration to take the initiative to have the talks resume. At the same time it has been reported that the United States is prepared to participate in the continued autonomy talks at an experts' level.

Burg Rejection

TA161030 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Chairman of the Ministerial Autonomy Team, Dr Yosef Burg, totally rejected the Egyptian president's proposal to establish a government-in-exile for the Palestinians. According to Mr Burg, such a proposal completely, clearly and severely contradicts the Camp David accords. He was speaking at the end of the Ministerial Autonomy Team's meeting, in which the prime minister also participated. Dr Burg added that Israel will make this position clear to Egypt in the appropriate ways.

As for the autonomy talks, Dr Burg said that it is not necessary at this juncture to raise new ideas to advance the talks; rather, they should be resumed because any attempt to delay the continuation of the talks contradicts the Camp David agreements. Dr Burg said that contacts are being held with Egypt and the United States to resume the autonomy talks.

Observers' Reaction

TA161227 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Report by Arye Hazkel--live]

[Excerpts] There is of course nothing new in President as-Sadat's advocating a Palestinian government-in-exile. He first did this as long as 8 years ago. But, what does appear to be new is including the PLO as an element in this government-in-exile. However, even this is not at all clear-cut.

In view of the Israeli observers of the Egyptian scene, As-Sadat was confronted by Kreisky who told him that the European initiative would definitely be going ahead and that the Europeans were determined to bring the PLO into the process. As-Sadat, in fact, said that the Austrian chancellor's long-term association with the PLO had given him a key role in the search for Middle East peace. Although Kreisky denies being a mediator, he felt that he was keeping up his ties with the PLO.

These observers think that in making this statement and in linking it with the need for mutual recognition by the Israelis and Palestinians as well as stressing adherence to the Camp David framework, the Egyptian president was trying to reconcile the European initiative with his vision of achieving a form of autonomy but only after Israel's elections.

PLOT TO KILL JORDAN'S HUSAYN REPORTEDLY FOILED

TA131058 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 13 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] Jordan security personnel have succeeded in foiling a Syrian attempt to assassinate King Husayn, sources in London said this morning. According to these sources, the revelation about the assassination attempt--though not its details--is contained in a message on the subject that King Husayn sent to Saudi King Khalid. In his message Husayn says that Syria sent agents to assassinate not only him but also his entire family and relatives, and particularly his brother, Crown Prince Hasan. Husayn asked the Saudi monarch to intercede with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to get him to stop such "murderous activity" and, as far as possible, also to mediate for a renewal of the understanding and normal relations between Jordan and Syria.

SHAMIR ANTICIPATES EGYPT-U.S., ISRAEL-U.S. SUMMITS

TA162003 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Interview with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir by political correspondent Elimelekh Ram this evening; place not given--videotaped]

[Text] [Question] Is there truth in the reports saying Israel is prepared to agree to a U.S.-Saudi arms deal in return for an appropriate U.S. compensation?

[Answer] Israel is vehemently opposed to the massive flow of arms of all types and from all sources to the Arab countries in the Middle East. The vastness of these quantities constitutes an element that threatens peace in the region. We are vehemently opposed to this and will express this opposition to the U.S. administration.

[Question] What is your reaction to President as-Sadat's announcement in his meeting with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky to the effect that the autonomy talks can be resumed only after the elections in Israel?

[Answer] President as-Sadat has made many remarks lately. He has expressed many ideas. Some of the ideas are acceptable to us and some are unacceptable to us. However, I would say that President as-Sadat's true position regarding all aspects of the Israeli-Egyptian peace relations will be tested when the negotiations between Egypt and us are resumed.

[Question] Do you intend to work for the holding of a summit between President as-Sadat, President Reagan and Prime Minister Begin in the United States?

[Answer] This idea exists. I assume there will be summit meetings in the United States between President as-Sadat and the U.S. President as well as between the Israeli prime minister and the U.S. President. A decision on holding a tripartite summit will be made afterward. This naturally depends on all parties involved.

[Question] Sir, you said you assume there will be meetings between the prime minister and the U.S. President and between President as-Sadat and the U.S. President. Is this an assumption or has this been determined and all that is left is to set dates for the meetings?

[Answer] I would say this is a very well-founded assumption.

[Question] What is this assumption based on?

[Answer] It is based on information.

SHAMIR LEAVES FOR UNITED STATES, MEXICO 16 FEB

TA170608 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir left for the United States and Mexico last night. Prior to his departure from Ben-Gurion Airport, he said that Israel was opposed to large supplies of sophisticated arms to the Middle East from any source whatsoever, since this would threaten peace. Referring to his visit to Mexico, the foreign minister said that, among other things, he may discuss the sale of Israeli arms.

It was reported from Washington last night that the administration was withholding an announcement on the sale of offensive weapons to Saudi Arabia prior to preliminary negotiations with Israel during the foreign minister's stay in Washington. The Americans and Shamir will also discuss the deal for the sale of Cobra helicopters to Jordan. Other topics on the foreign minister's agenda during his talks in the United States are: the administration's reaction to the European initiative, the problem of multinational supervision in the Sinai, the question of Menahem Begin's visit to Washington and the future of the autonomy talks.

KNESSET GROUP IN BONN TO DISCUSS SAUDI ARMS SALES

TA170605 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] A 6-member Knesset delegation arrived in Bonn last night in an effort to persuade the members of the Bundestag to oppose the planned arms sale to Saudi Arabia. The members of the delegation will confer with some 70 members of the Bundestag, West German President Karl Karstens and government officials.

Yesterday Chancellor Schmidt said that there was no majority in the parliament that would vote for the arms deal with Saudi Arabia. MK Moshe Meron told our correspondent in Bonn that the delegation intended to work to prevent such a majority being mustered in the future. The delegation includes Knesset Members Sharir, Savidor, Shahal, Rosolio and Glass.

ETHIOPIAMENGISTU SPEECH TO COPWE CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD132240 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0930 GMT 13 Feb 81 EA

[Speech by Mengistu Haile Mariam before second regular session of Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] Central Committee, Addis Ababa, 12 February--recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades: It is only since the formation of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia that, for the first time in the annals of Ethiopian history, major national and international issues have now been accorded organizational treatment and revolutionary interpretation, coupled with meaningful and practicable policy formulation.

Since the first regular session of COPWE laid the foundation work in terms of defining a clear program of action, the Central Committee has convened two regular sessions and one emergency session. This second session has emerged as historic by accomplishing major revolutionary tasks. [applause] Hence, the working masses and revolutionaries of Ethiopia, as well as our friends all over the world, await the results of this session with great hopes and expectations.

It is imperative that all of us here should recognize that we are entrusted with the immense revolutionary task of transforming our backward and feudal society into a socialist society. This glaring truth requires our revolutionary duty to form a clear perception and vision of the depth and level of revolutionary struggles and commitments required for the attainment of our ultimate objectives. I am therefore confident that after a thorough discussion of the current socioeconomic situations of the country, every member of COPWE is fully aware of the revolutionary tasks needed from him or her to overcome those difficult problems in the light of our revolutionary objectives.

In the light of our national reconstruction program, the second session of COPWE has clearly defined a development strategy to be pursued by the revolutionary government. This is a highly commendable achievement attained by this session. However, the historic significance of this achievement can be realized only after a tangible outcome is recognized through implementation of the program.

With regard to our national security and territorial integrity, the session has recognized the extent of external pressures and internal problems, which were strongly reflected in the correct and strong position adopted by the session. The second regular session of the COPWE Central Committee has emphatically expressed the need to incorporate our defense strategies with our economic reconstruction programs. This measure clearly indicates to us that we should be self-reliant in every respect if we are to overcome major difficulties and defend ourselves from any form of aggression.

The success of our endeavor depends on the organizational efficiency and effectiveness of COPWE. Any symptom of organizational weakness leads to a lag in the progress of our revolutionary programs and, in extreme cases, to a total abandonment of the revolutionary ideals for which thousands of our revolutionaries sacrificed their dear lives.

The complex problems prevalent in any society undergoing transformation further complicate the process of tackling economic and political problems. These and similar problems of great magnitude are clear indications of the heavy historical burden of responsibilities to be shouldered by COPWE and its members.

The working masses and revolutionaries of Ethiopia are relying on our pioneering role, and it is our revolutionary duty to meet their expectations and fulfill our historic mission by showing selfless dedication and revolutionary commitment, imbued with pragmatism.

The fulfillment of these obligations by increasing our competence and acting accordingly is the measure of our revolutionary quality.

As far as the success of our organizational tasks is concerned, recruiting and gathering competent members, accepting responsibility and respecting organizational discipline are the basic communistic ethics and priorities which we should properly reflect in all our assignments. One of the basic missions of our organization is acceleration of the creation of our party and also making society move faster along the revolutionary path of change.

The implementation of this policy is clearly determined by the joint communist efforts of the hierarchical bodies and members of the organization. Though the number of members is not insignificant in determining the strength of the organization, it is not decisive. The decisive factors are the quality of the members, their submission to organizational discipline and an efficient method of organizational work.

According to the Leninist principle of membership of the vanguard organization, the decisive role of membership is unreserved participation in one of the organizational bodies in addition to accepting the program of organizing and assisting the organization with financial contributions. In order to realize this correctly, each member is expected to fulfil the organizational obligation of giving priority to daily organizational tasks, apart from efficiently carrying out such jobs as may be assigned him in government and mass organization.

As regards the preparation and recruitment of members, which is the main task of organizational work, prior consideration should be given to the vanguard worker who fulfils the requirements, the farmer and the artisan in the productive cooperatives, the member of the revolutionary army, the revolutionary intellectual, and also the other [words indistinct], the Ethiopian worker, as is clearly stated in Chapter 1, Article 1 of the proclamation of the formation of COPWE. [applause]

Organizational work is something that we should never give up under any circumstance. To give it up is to create conditions and collaborate with the enemy [sentence as heard]. Since one of the basic missions of our struggle is to provide organizational leadership, we have to start collectively exercising this role of leadership at every level now. Our competence in this vanguard role is asserted when we are seen jointly implementing joint decisions; in other words, when the knowledge and experience of all members are translated into action and coordinated through organizational unity. Our ideological and organizational unity is decisive to development of the role of the proletariat in making history. Since the construction of a new society is accelerated when our joint efforts in the vanguard role are disseminated among the workers, in order to make this a reality we have no alternative but to act jointly as leaders, organizers and teachers of the worker. The basis of the practicality of our joint leadership is realized when each member of COPWE or each Ethiopian communist proves capable of living up to his individual responsibility.

In conclusion, since our promises are good only so far as they are put into practice, I express my sincere wishes for the success of our organizational efforts, which is basic to the fulfilment of all the revolutionary and public responsibilities that fall to us. [applause].

Comrades, today and forever, revolutionary motherland or death, we will construct a strong socialist economy, a strong, invulnerable defense force, a strong, undiluted, unrevised workers' party in our struggle. We will construct these in our struggle. Our unchangeable and unbreakable aim is to build socialism and communism. It is to construct these. There is no force that can distract us from this strong and genuine aim. There is none. [last sentence repeated by audience] We shall be victorious. [applause]

CAMEROONSECURITY FORCES LEAVE CAMPUS; CLASSES RESUME

AB141156 Paris AFP in English 1124 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Yaounde, 14 Feb (AFP)--Cameroon security forces left the campus of Yaounde University and class attendance returned to normal today after a student strike of nearly two weeks. Students in three colleges--arts, science and law--walked out 12 days ago to protest the quality of the food in the university restaurant. Authorities dismissed this complaint as groundless.

Government announced on Monday that it had sent security forces to the campus to counter the risk of disorder.

The next day, President Ahmadou Ahidjo--who has been in power in Cameroon since 1960 and tolerates little political dissent--denounced what he called permanent agitation by the students and said his administration would not put up with their provocative activities. By Thursday, more than half the students were reported to have returned to class.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLICSECOND PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE ANNOUNCES PLANS

AB161537 Paris AFP in French 1424 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] Bangui, 15 Feb (AFP)--On Saturday before a large crowd in Bangui, Francois Pehoua, a former minister under former Emperor Bokassa and former director of the central administration of the Bank of the Central African States [BEAC], announced his candidacy for the presidential election in the CAR. He is the second candidate for the presidential election scheduled for 15 March after Tandalet Hozi Okito, president of the Central African Socialist Party.

Many fellow citizens believe they have found in my modest person a competent architect with clean hands and a pure conscience, whom the country needs so badly to achieve the changes desired by everybody, Mr Pehoua said.

As an independent candidate, Mr Pehoua, a 45-year-old technocrat, presents himself as a manager capable of placing himself above the squabbling because he bears no political label. He explained that his foreign policy will be aimed at promoting cooperation profitable for the CAR while maintaining and strengthening privileged relations with traditional allies. He supports the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states and neutrality among the movements that are wrangling over Africa.

Domestically, he will aim at promoting an orderly and responsible democracy, and in the economic sphere he will promote a controlled liberal economy, capable of both ensuring self-reliance in food and achieving a surplus in order to finance industry.

Mr Pehoua is not a novice in politics. After becoming the first general commissioner of the CAR Treasury in 1970, he became a member of the government in November of the same year. He was first appointed secretary of state for finance and was then appointed minister of planning, international cooperation and statistics.

In the wake of deep differences of opinion with former Emperor Bokassa, he left the government 11 months later. Entrusted with the management of the Bangui branch of the Bank of the Central African States, he carried out his duties efficiently for 5 years, which gained him a transfer to the central administration of this important bank, in Yaounde (Cameroon). Mr Pehoua is a member of the Yakoma Ethny in the east of the country.

CAPE VERDECABINET RESHUFFLE ANNOUNCED, AFFECTS TWO MINISTRIES

AB151434 Paris AFP in French 1345 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Praia, 15 Feb (AFP)--A cabinet reshuffle affecting two ministries was decided upon Sunday in Cape Verde, official sources announced.

The new government, comprising 10 ministers and 3 secretaries of state, retains the same structure, the same number of members and the same members as the former one, except for two ministries.

The two changes affect the Ministry of Education and Culture and that of housing and public works. The Ministry of Education and Culture is now headed by Mr Jose Araujo, member of the Political Commission of the ruling African Independence Party of Cape Verde [PAICV], who is taking over from Mr Carlos Reis, while the Ministry of Housing and Public Works is headed by an engineer, Mr Tito Livio Santos de Oliveira Ramos, who was previously the managing director of a national public works company. He has replaced Mr Silvino Lima.

Here is the list of the government:

Prime minister	Brig Gen Pedro Pires
Minister of foreign affairs	Maj Silvino da Luz
National defense	Maj Onorio Chantre
Economy and finance	Maj Osvaldo Lopes da Silva
Interior	Maj Julio de Carvalho
Education and culture	Mr Jose Araujo
Transport and communications	Maj Herculano Vieira
Rural development	Maj Joao Pereira Silva
Justice	Mr David Hopfer [de] Almada
Health and social affairs	Mr Ireneu Gomes
Housing and public works	Mr Tito Ivio Ramos
Secretary of state for cooperation of planning (attached to the Prime Ministry)	Mr Jose Brito
Secretary of state for finance (attached to the Ministry of Economy and Finance)	Mr Arnaldo Franca
Secretary of state for commerce and tourism (attached to the Ministry of Economy and Finance)	Mr Osvaldo Segueira

UNITY WITH GUINEA-BISSAU DELETED FROM CONSTITUTION

AB131525 Paris AFP in French 1452 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Praia, 13 Feb (AFP)--The Cape Verdian National Assembly on Friday decided to take out of the country's constitution any reference to unity with Guinea-Bissau, thus making irreversible the end of the supranatural character of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde [PAIGC].

Unity between the two former Portuguese colonies was planned by PAIGC before the coup staged last November in Bissau against President Luis Cabral. The National Assembly also modified the constitution in order to replace references to the PAIGC with the new Cape Verdian single party, which was created last 19 January and which is called African Independence Party of Cape Verde.

GOVERNMENT TO SEEK NORMAL TIES WITH GUINEA-BISSAU

AB160803 Paris AFP in English 0753 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Praia, Cape Verde Islands, 16 Feb (AFP)--Premier Pedro Pires has said that his country will make efforts to normalise political, economic and commercial relations with the Cape Verde Islands' estranged sister state of Guinea-Bissau.

Mr. Pires was speaking at a swearing-in ceremony for his government, which underwent a minor reshuffle this weekend. The changes followed a decision to break political ties with Bissau, following the November 14 coup there.

Mr. Pires gave no details of what efforts were involved.

Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands were ruled by one party, the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands, from independence until January 19, when Praia decided to set up its own party, the African Party for the Independence of the Cape Verde Islands.

GUINEA-BISSAU

NEW PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED 13 FEB

AB131418 Paris AFP in French 1311 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Bissau, 13 Feb (AFP)--A provisional government which includes 16 ministers and 2 secretaries of state was formed on Thursday in Guinea-Bissau by the Revolutionary Council, which last 14 November took over from former President Luis Cabral's regime.

All members of the former provisional caretaker government which was set up after the coup, except for Mr Filinto Vaz Martins (education), remain in the new government, which therefore only has a few changes from the previous government.

Five new people join the new team: Mrs Carmen Pereira, chairman of the Women's Association, who becomes minister of health and social affairs; Cruz Pinto, attorney general, who becomes minister without portfolio Jose da Silva, director of studies and agricultural planning, becomes minister of rural development; Filinto de Barros, who was ambassador to Lisbon, is the new culture and information minister; and Mrs Brahim Bangura and Adelino Correia become secretaries of state for veterans and youth and sports.

Vasco Cabral, the minister of economic coordination, who was wounded during the coup, is now taking medical treatment in Lisbon. He is due back in Bissau on 18 February, reliable sources in Bissau say. The following is the new government:

Foreign affairs	Victor Saude Maria
Armed forces	Maj Paulo Correia
Interior	Maj Manuel Saturnino
Natural resources	Samba Lamine Mane
Fisheries, commerce and handicrafts	Joseph Turpin
Minister governor of National Bank	Victor Freira Monteiro
National Education	Mario Cabral
Minister without portfolio	Joao Cruz Pinto
Economic coordination and planning	Vasco Cabral
Finance	Carlos Correia
Justice	Fidelis Cabral de Almada
Transports, tourism and communications	Manuel dos Santos
Public works, construction and urbanism	Alberto Lima Gomes
Health and social affairs	Carmen Pereira
Rural development	Avito Jose da Silva
Information and culture	Filinto de Barros
Secretary of state for freedom and nation fighters	Maj Brahim Bangura
Secretary of state for youth and sports	Adelino Nunes Correia

The minister of natural resources will also be in charge of the Ministry of Industry and Energy.

MALISENEGAL'S DIOUF MAKES WORKING VISIT TO BAMAKO

Arrival in Bamako

AB151238 Paris AFP in French 1332 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Bamako, 14 Feb (AFP)--Senegalese President Abdou Diouf arrived in Bamako on Saturday on a working visit of a new hours to Mali.

Mr Abdou Diouf, who was greeted upon arrival by Malian President Gen Moussa Traore, said he will primarily discuss with his counterpart issues touching on the Senegal River Development Organization (OMVS) whose member states are Mali, Mauritania and Senegal.

Mr Abdou Diouf added that some difficulties about additional funds needed by the OMVS were solved at the last Islamic summit conference in Ta'if. He also observed that all three member countries will take every necessary step for a prompt launching of this sub-regional project.

The Senegalese head of state indicated that other issues including the drought in the Sahel and especially the upcoming return of Mali to the West African Monetary Union (UMOA) will also be discussed.

Mr Abdou Diouf, who is the current chairman of the conference of the UMOA heads of state, stated that he will leave no stone unturned to insure a rapid settlement of that important case.

The Senegalese president has reaffirmed that the democratic overtures in Senegal will be consolidated and strengthened and this will lead to a constitutional reform aimed at authorizing more than four political parties in the country.

Asked whether the unauthorized Islamic Party Izboulai (God's party), which was founded by Mr Ahmed Khalifa Niasse, an opponent who was in exile in Libya at first, and who is currently in Las Palmas, Canary Islands, will be recognized, Mr Abdou Diouf said no. Then he added: Our constitution absolutely forbids any political party founded on religious, confessional, ethnic, regional or any other basis likely to disrupt national unity and to infringe the state's secularity.

The Senegalese head of state will return to Dakar late on Saturday.

Joint Communiqué

AB151040 Paris AFP in French 0755 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] Bamako, 15 Feb (AFP)--The Senegalese and Malian heads of state on Saturday expressed their deep preoccupation with the situation prevailing in Chad and in Western Sahara.

In a joint communiqué released at the end of the working visit to Mali on Saturday by the Senegalese head of state, Mr Abdou Diouf, the two parties hoped that a fair and equitable solution would be found rapidly to remedy the situation there in order to guarantee peace and stability in the subregion.

The communiqué points out that the Malian and Senegalese presidents condemned the dilatory maneuvers of the racist government of Pretoria aimed at perpetuating its illegal occupation of the Namibian territory and they decided to intensify their support for the just struggle of the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] for the independence of Namibia.

The two presidents, the communique further states, said they were convinced that a just peace in the Middle East depends on the withdrawal of Israel from all Arab-occupied lands, from the city of Jerusalem and on the recognition of the national and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people whose sole representative is the Palestine Liberation Organization, (PLO).

The two heads of state, after expressing their concern with the resurgence of hotbeds of tension in Africa and after calling on all parties to scrupulously respect the principles of the OAU charter, expressed their preference for peace, justice and the ~~installation~~ of a new world order, and the elimination of colonialism, racism and Zionism, the communique adds.

In addition the two parties reaffirmed their determination to strengthen cooperation in all spheres, especially in the economic, scientific and cultural spheres. Consequently they decided to revitalize the activities of the joint Senegalese and Malian commission which constitutes an instrument for the realization of major development objectives.

In addition Mr Abdou Diouf invited the Malian head of state, Gen Moussa Traore, to undertake a working visit to Senegal.

TRAORE SPEECH AT PARTY CONGRESS CLOSING 12 FEB

AB132015 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Speech by President Moussa Traore at closing session of Extraordinary Congress of the Democratic Union of Malian People on 12 February in Bamako--recorded]

[Text] We have now come to the end of the deliberations of this first extraordinary congress of our party after 3 days of intensive, serious and responsible debates. I have the particular pleasure to address on this occasion my hearty congratulations to the members of the commissions for their efforts and for the great job done. I am also pleased about the courage, the sense of duty and the responsibility shown by each of you in the course of our deliberations. The conclusions and decisions we have reached will no doubt enter into the annals of our country because of their significance, and will constitute precious landmarks in the evolution of the Democratic Union of Malian People, UDPM.

As I said earlier, our congress has in fact been able to put itself at the service of our people and has been able to achieve its aspirations.

First, one gap has been filled. The congress took into consideration and satisfied the militants' desires by bringing together the administrative divisions and the political wards. In this way, the anomalies and injustices from which some branches suffered can be corrected, to the supreme benefit of our party.

Next, Ladies and Gentlemen, the question of reducing the length of terms of office did not fail to occupy your attention. You have so courageously reduced to 3 years the terms of office of our elected officials, thus enabling us to achieve the reasonable time period that I spoke about. This is a judicious choice which will also benefit our party. You also made another important decision: Opening the party to the fruitful contributions of the country's cadres by making the UDPM a true forum for the exchange of ideas, opinions and experiences. This removal of obstacles to participation, which is within the framework of the process of the party's democratization, will very certainly have a particularly positive impact on the gradual growth of the UDPM.

In the same context, our ambassadors can from now on participate in the National Council as members by right. Our foreign representatives will thus be better informed and, consequently, more efficient.

Concerning the plurality of offices, I must admit the wisdom of your decision to reject any proposal which revises article 39 of the fundamental law since it is true that priority must be given to the dynamization of the party in the present phase.

Congressmen and Women: You also did not fail to consider the problem of efficiency in carrying out the daily affairs of the state. Your examination of this problem led you to give the president of the republic the possibility of being assisted by a prime minister. Congressmen and Women, our people have called upon you to present yourselves again before your constituencies for election. I have urged you on to do so and you have accepted this by giving the UDPM secretary general the mandate to proceed with the renewal of all party organs within the appropriate time period. This decision responds to one of our people's most profound aspirations; it reflects creditably on you and is proof of your deep sense of democracy as well as your total commitment to follow and serve our people. In the face of this courageous and responsible decision, we can only observe that this first extraordinary UDPM congress has not been a disappointment. In fact, this congress has fully answered the aspirations of our people. It has not only been able to be the congress of veracity, but also the congress of maturity. We have never lost sight of the fact that a weak party cannot mobilize, that a third party cannot obtain a national consensus and that an inactive party cannot arouse militantism.

Our people, who are guided by our realities and our needs, have advocated a one-party system. They have always wanted a dynamic, strong and democratic party capable of being a melting pot for national unity, a custodian for social stability as well as an efficient tool for our development.

The historic decisions which we have just made are in line with this desire. In addition to these decisions, there is another one, a major one: The Central Executive Bureau members have examined the problem of wages and in a show of responsibility and self-denial. They have unanimously decided to waive their current allowances. [applause]

Dear Congressmen and Women, we must now clear the way for creating a national party within which all political opinions can be expressed; a party that will only be guided by the national interest; a party that will objectively appraise our difficulties and endeavor to find appropriate solutions; a party whose watchword will be the right man at the right place; and, lastly, a party that will place itself above mean wrangling, conflicts between individuals, and selfish interests and will channel the energy of our country exclusively to the task of nation building. [applause]

Congressmen and Women, On behalf of our people, I would like to pay a great tribute to each of you and to wish you a happy trip back to your respective sections and families and I declare the deliberations of the first extraordinary session of the Malian Democratic Union closed. I thank you. [applause]

SENEGAL

DIOUF RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM CHADIAN VICE PRESIDENT

AB131034 Paris AFP in English 1025 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Dakar, 13 Feb (AFP)--Senegalese President Abdou Diouf has received a message from Chad's Vice President Abdelkader Kamougue, it was announced here today.

The content of the message, delivered by former Chadian Finance Minister Ngarnaryal Mbailemdana and former Chadian Ambassador Abdoulaye Tallot, was not revealed.

ANGOLAHEALTH MINISTRY DENIES REPORTS OF CHOLERA OUTBREAK

AB161306 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] The Angolan Health Ministry has refuted reports published by a Portuguese newspaper according to which more than (??) people in Angola have fallen victims of a Cholera outbreak. According to (?TAUDE JORNO) Angola has recorded in Luanda at least three cases of cholera for over a month now, the ministry outlined in a communique.

The ministry also said that (?TAUDE JORNO) has accused the Angolan authority of having called on the national press to report nothing on the so-called cholera outbreak. Such reports are seen to be aimed at sabotaging the success achieved by Angolans in their revolution.

MOZAMBIQUEMACHEL PARADES 'TRAITORS' FOLLOWING 30 JAN ATTACK

LD141650 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1045 GMT 14 Feb 81 EA

[Text] At a grand mass rally just ended in Maputo, President Samora Machel paraded eight traitors and agents who are directly or indirectly connected with the South African attack on Mozambique on 30 January. The eight traitors and agents, as officers of the Mozambique Army, carried out acts of high treason, espionage, sabotage and a series of activities against the people and the People's Republic of Mozambique. After the evaluation of their cases, they will be tried by the revolutionary military tribunal, according to President Samora Machel.

The eight are:

Capt Marcos (Capemba), a security official who, due to corruption, joined with bandits and criminals who in turn had close liaison with counterrevolutionaries. Despite the fact that he had knowledge of this, he did not transmit this information to his superiors.

The second element to be presented was also a captain and charged with the task of directing production activities of former fighters of the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique. He used to steal materials as well as divert military equipment and was involved in the smuggling of foreign exchange. Unhappy with the rank which was conferred on him, he joined other similarly disgruntled elements and supplied military information abroad.

Capt Jose Manuel Simango associated with criminals. He diverted commodities from the military school canteen; carried out illegal hunting and the sale of meat, weapons and ammunition; and was involved in smuggling. Eventually he sold military information abroad. In order to avoid arrest, he visited a witchdoctor to whom he paid 15,000 meticals.

Fernando Antonio Nyakwakwa and Alfredo Salema Vilanculo were the commander and deputy commander of the forces stationed in Matola. During the attack, they ordered their units not to respond to the enemy fire in an act of high treason and cowardice.

Capt Constantino Adriano da Costa was recruited to supply information to NATO countries and South Africa. He was the head of the office of the chief of general staff and received two specific missions; first, to prevent the chief of general staff from having access to operational information that would enable him to command operations with efficiency. The second mission of Capt Adriano da Costa was to inform the enemy about secret documents to which he had access.

Capt Aristides Marcos Filipe supplied lists of war equipment used by ZANU and ZAPU which enabled the attacks on their arsenals by the Rhodesians. Recently, he had started to sell lists of all the military equipment of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Finally, President Samora Machel presented Lt Col (Josias Djakama), head of the directorate of the armored car unit. (Josias Djakama) used his position for his personal benefit and that of his relatives and friends. He also ordered homeowners to vacate their houses. He made use of an illegal network selling vehicles and spare parts and also organized road accidents using military vehicles against civilians. After the accidents the vehicles were bought from their proprietors for 200 or 300 contos, repaired in the workshops of the armored car unit and thereafter sold to friends for 10 or 20 contos. [all figures as heard]

His workplace was a centre of ex-agents of PIDE [Police for the Control of Foreigners and Defense of the State], OPV [expansion unknown], GEP [expansion unknown] and commandos and other reactionaries. Lt Col (Josias Djakama), acting as its protector, did not carry out orders to dismantle this network and publish their pictures. Finally, he proposed that former enemy agents be given officer rank. In addition to being accused of sabotage to military vehicles to cripple the mobility of our army, he sold top military secrets.

President Samora also disclosed that there are a number of other army men and civilians involved in acts of treason whose names will be published in time. Before presenting the traitors and agents, the president of the Frelimo Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique analyzed activities carried out by South Africa against the Mozambique people and other African independent countries over a long period. Samora Machel once again reaffirmed our firm and unwavering solidarity with the ANC and the South African people. He expressed our country's firmness to defend independence, our gains and peace.

FOUR 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' SENTENCED TO DEATH

LD161152 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 16 Feb 81 EA

[Text] The revolutionary military tribunal has sentenced four people accused of crimes against the security of the people and the state to death by firing squad. They are Antonio (Aleite) Araujo, Vasco Pinto Jose da Silva, (Mariate Batista Mpassse) and Armando Jose da Silva. The revolutionary military tribunal has also sentenced 27 people to terms varying between 2 and 14 years of jail. The sentences were handed down by the revolutionary military tribunal following the trial of 31 people involved in counter-revolutionary acts in Zambezia Province.

According to a communique issued by this institution of people's power, the four counter-revolutionary convicts sentenced to death belonged to the enemy organization calling itself Free Africa, on whose behalf they perpetrated terrorist crimes, murders and armed rebellion against our people. These individuals and others maintained direct contact or contact through other members of that enemy organization with counterrevolutionary ring-leaders in Malawi, which they used to secretly visit.

Other actions perpetrated by the individuals who have been tried are: membership of the clandestine organization, armed assault, and fighting against the establishment of collective farms, village communes and cooperatives. These counterrevolutionary activities were mainly committed in Zambezia Province.

SOUTH AFRICABOTHA SCORES WESTERN SOLUTIONS FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

LD142240 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] The South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Roelof Botha, says Western-dictated solutions for Southern African political questions are miscarrying. He told Radio Republic of South Africa's political correspondent that governments which did not have the interests of Southern Africa at heart proposed solutions which did not allow expression for the self-determination of minority groups. When these solutions led to conflict, as in Zimbabwe at present, one did not hear further from the governments which had preached these solutions with so much fire.

Mr Botha said it was ironical that events in Zimbabwe should underline the correctness of the internal parties in South-West Africa. All of Southern Africa consisted of minorities and any attempt to force people into an artificial situation against their will was doomed and would inevitably lead to conflict.

JOHANNESBURG ANALYZES FIGHTING IN ZIMBABWE

LD131740 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 13 Feb 81

[(Bernard Leeman) commentary]

[Excerpts] What is the cause of the violent confusion which has overtaken Zimbabwe 10 months after independence? Where upon careful examination does the real fault lie that threatens the new state with disruption? It is not to be traced, as instability so often can be, to economic causes. Zimbabwe's economy has so far performed remarkably well. When Robert Mugabe came to power last April he wisely curbed his Marxist inclinations and refrained from interfering with free enterprise. The result, following the lifting of sanctions, was lively economic activity.

Zimbabwe's independence had been greeted abroad with unrestrained enthusiasm. Ex-President Carter spoke of an achievement--based, he said, on liberty, human courage and the elimination of discrimination--which had thrilled the entire world. The subsequent 7 percent growth rate might have been expected to clinch the West's optimistic expectations. What then went wrong? [words indistinct] the restriction of the liberty Mr Carter referred to as represented by government intrusion into freedom of speech. It is true that last month Prime Minister Mugabe created a body called the Zimbabwe Mass Media Trust and that it bought, with 3.2 million rand provided by Nigeria, control of the country's five leading newspapers and this week three of the white editors were removed and replaced by black men. But foreign control of the press--the press had been owned by a South African-based company--would scarcely be acceptable to even the most democratic and sophisticated of states and the development must be seen in its African context. Opposition parties and the publishing of critical opinion have no place in the tradition of African governments. The tolerating of them is seen by the people as weakness on the part of the governments and in one emancipated African country after another they have been suppressed. Zimbabwe's behavior in this matter is by no means exceptional.

The explanation of the trouble cannot be found here either and the trouble is extensive and ominous. The rivalry between the ZANLA [Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army] forces led by Mr Mugabe and the ZIPRA [Zimbabwe People's Liberation Army] forces led by Joshua Nkomo was not extinguished by independence or by the inclusion of Mr Nkomo in the government. Attempts to bring them together in a single military establishment have had little success and tens of thousands of these former bush fighters are still at large with their arms.

They have, since independence, been involved in recurrent violent encounters in various parts of the country, the worst in the past having occurred on the outskirts of Bulawayo in November when 50 people were killed and 10 times that number injured. Then, in the past few days, a series of clashes even within units of the national army itself have brought the country close to civil war. Scores of people--the total is not yet known--have been killed. The hospitals and mortuaries in Bulawayo cannot cope with the demands being made on them. Schools and businesses in Bulawayo are closed. The city is cut off from the capital Salisbury as it never was during the 7-year preindependence struggle, and the air force has been called into action to deal with the insurrection.

That is the grim situation and there is only one underlying and overriding reason for it: The ZANLA men are Shonas, the ZIPRA men Matabeles. With its Shona, Metabele and white peoples Zimbabwe (?has) a plural multiethnic population. The Westminster-type constitution devised at the Lancaster House conference in London took no adequate account of that and it clearly invited what is now occurring. In a plural population in Africa order may be achieved by authoritarian means. Harmony will be achieved, whatever the state of the political leadership, the economy, or civil liberties, only by constitutional structures which guarantee to each community its security and self-realization.

ZIMBABWE

ARMED FACTIONS DISARMED, MOVED TO SEPARATE BASES

LD162020 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 16 Feb 81 CA

[Text] All men in the Entumbane cantonment areas, including the Zimbabwe People's Liberation Army, have been disarmed and are being transported to their new bases at (Gotsweo) and (Wallingdale) rifle ranges. Those men of either faction who have not yet reported back are requested to report to the nearest police station or military establishment and arrangements will be made for them to join their former colleagues at their new bases.

149 REPORTED KILLED IN BULAWAYO AREA CLASHES

LD161912 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 16 Feb 81 CA

[Text] Hundreds of people went to the new grain siding of the Zimbabwe National Railways in Bulawayo this morning to identify bodies of relatives and friends who had died as a result of the fighting provoked by unlawful elements among the former guerrillas accommodated at the Entumbane cantonment. According to the district commissioner of Bulawayo, Mr Jacobs, only about 42 bodies were claimed by early this afternoon. Mr Jacobs said a total of 110 bodies remain unclaimed. He said there are still some people at the railway siding trying to identify their dead. The district commissioner reiterated that bodies that have not been claimed will be buried by the authorities tomorrow morning. The official figure of the dead released so far says 149 [figure as heard] people died in the clashes between the government forces and the dissidents.